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NA-59-1736

SUMMARY OF XE-70 FLUTTER MODEL

TESTS FROM 1 MARCH 1958 TO 20 MAY 1960

NAA DESIGNATION NA-267

AF DESIGNATION XB-70

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Serial No. 7

File No.

Report No. NA-59-1736

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
LOS ANGELES 45. CALIFORNIA

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF XB-70 FLUTTER MODEL

TESTS FROM 1 MARCH 1958 TO 20 MAY 1960

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CONTRACT AF 33(600)-38669

PREPARED BY

R. W. Deckman & H. K. Arnold

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JUL 23 1962

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APPROVED BY

R. E. Lunn, Group Leader Vibration, Flutter, & Acoustics

No. of Pages

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REVISIONS

Chief, Aero Science

Date 30 June 1960

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DAYE: 11-30-59		MODEL NO. XB-70

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ABSTRACT

Model characteristics, flutter speeds, frequencies, test conditions and other data pertinent to flutter evaluation of the B-70 configurations under consideration are herein presented. The data accumulated have been used to specify stiffness levels required to prevent flutter of the XB-70 Air Vehicle.

FOREWORD

The data presented in this report were compiled during March 1, 1958 to May 20, 1960 as a part of flutter development under Contract No. AF 33(600)-38669. This flutter model test analysis report is submitted in accordance with page 23, item 6, paragraph 4 of Appendix C of Contract AF 33(600)-38669. This report was prepared by R. W. Deckman and H. K. Arnold.

H. R. Sweet, Supervisor Vibration, Flutter, & Acoustics

PREPARED BY: R.W.D.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION. INC.	PAGENO. 1 or 63 NA-59-1736 REPORT NO.
DATE: 11-30-59		MODEL NO. XB-70

SUMMARY

Analyses of, and conclusions reached, from all XB-70 flutter model tests conducted during the period 1 March 1958 through 20 May 1960 are presented. The unusually low sea level mass ratios of the XB-70 A/V necessitated extensive use of low density styrofoam in the model fabrication. These low mass ratios also lead to problems with oscillatory flow characteristics of the North American Low Speed Tunnel (NAAL) and showed the necessity of tunnel modifications to improve the flow prior to further tests of complete XB-70 models.

A flutter boundary through the subsonic and transonic range has been obtained for the vertical stabilizer and the results used to specify hinge point, actuator and vertical stabilizer stiffness requirements. Low speed flutter model data on the canard have shown that the most critical condition is with the flaps unlocked; the test results have been used to specify flap actuator stiffness and flap stiffnesses (both locked and unlocked conditions), canard root stiffness, canard stiffness, and to specify the requirement for a flaps locked indication to the pilot. Subsonic and transonic test data of the wing have been used to specify wing stiffness and wing fold stiffness requirement; the test results show that for the stiffness specified the minimum flutter margins are to be expected at sea level transonic speeds.

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SUSPENSION SYSTEM AND .03 SCALE COMPLETE MODEL

The purpose of this test was to evaluate a new spring suspension system designed for testing complete flutter models. The results of fourteen runs varying the elastic axis of the suspension system with respect to c.g. of the model indicated that the suspension system would adequately perform the desired function.

The suspension system was designed on the following assumptions:

translation = 1.7 cps

rotation = 2.12 cps

roll no requirement

The model mass parameters assumed were as follows:

 $M = .0334 \text{ lb-in}^{-1} \text{sec.}^2$

 $I_{pitch} = 5.63 \text{ lb-in-sec.}^2$

 $I_{\text{vaw}} = 6.38 \text{ lb-in-sec.}^2$

 $I_{roll} = .863 \text{ lb-in-sec.}^2$

The suspension system stiffness requirements were then:

Ktranslation 3.77 lb/in.

Crotation 1000 in-lb/rad.

To meet the above stiffness requirements six springs with a spring constant of 5.38 lbs/in. were selected. A diagram of the suspension system set-up is shown in Figure 1.

The .03 scale complete model represented external geometry, mass, c.g., and inertia about three axis of a "rigid" -127 configuration at sea level. The measured frequencies of model rigid body modes are as follows:

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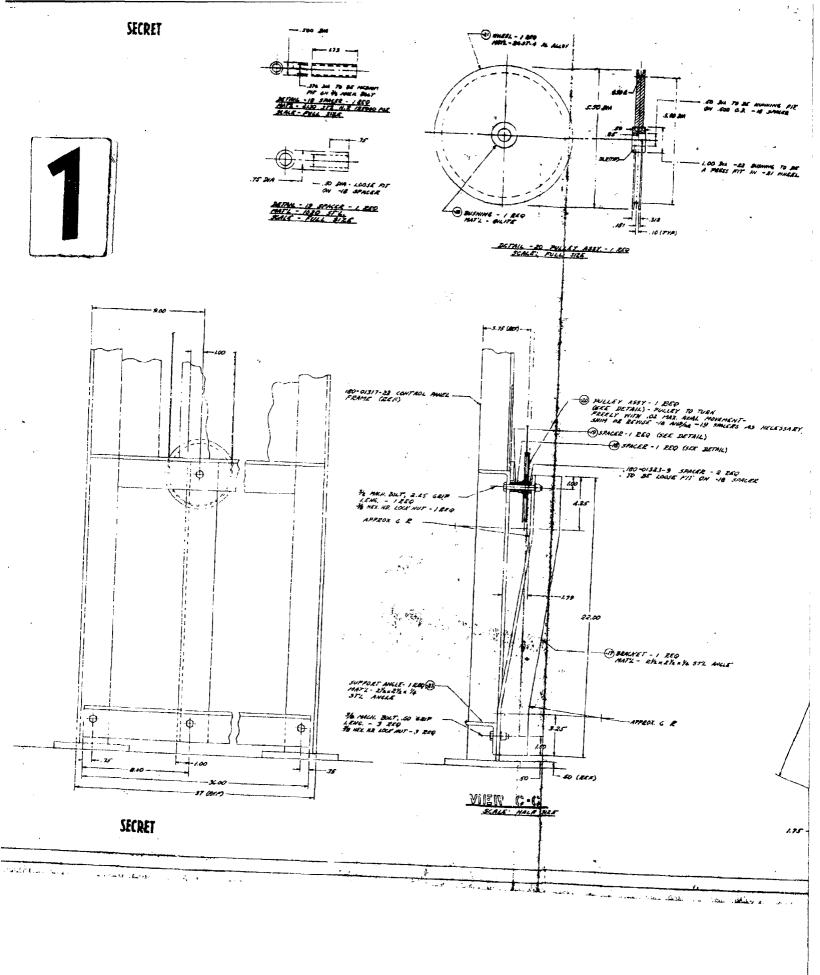
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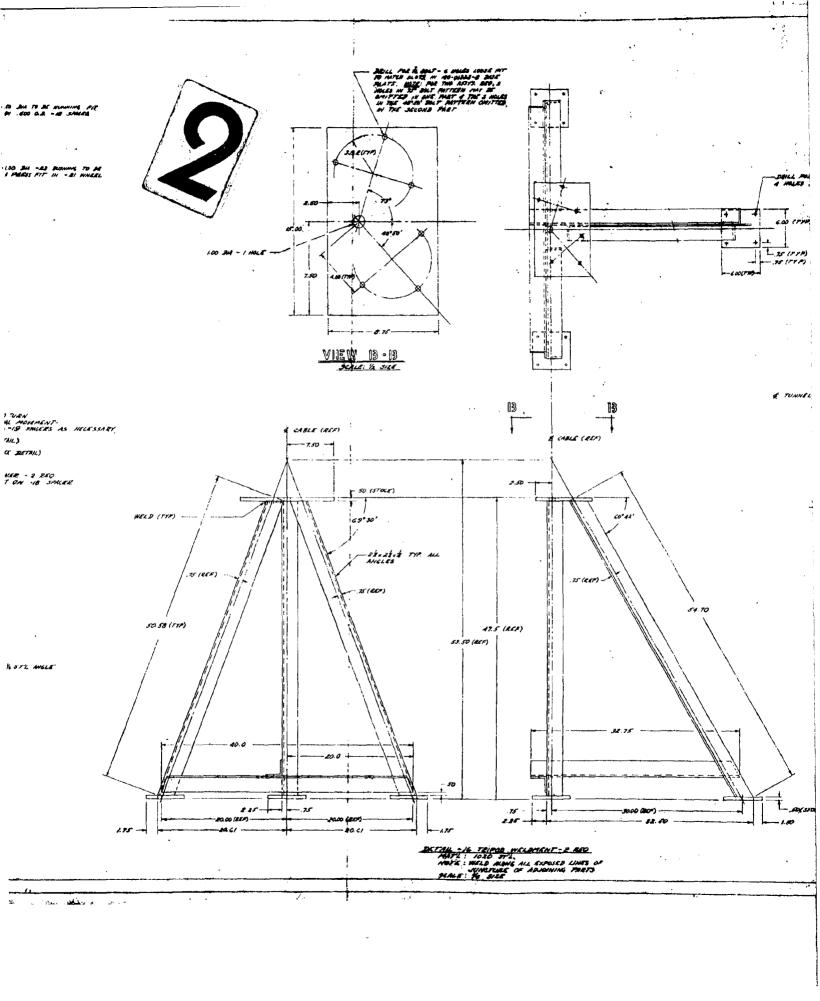
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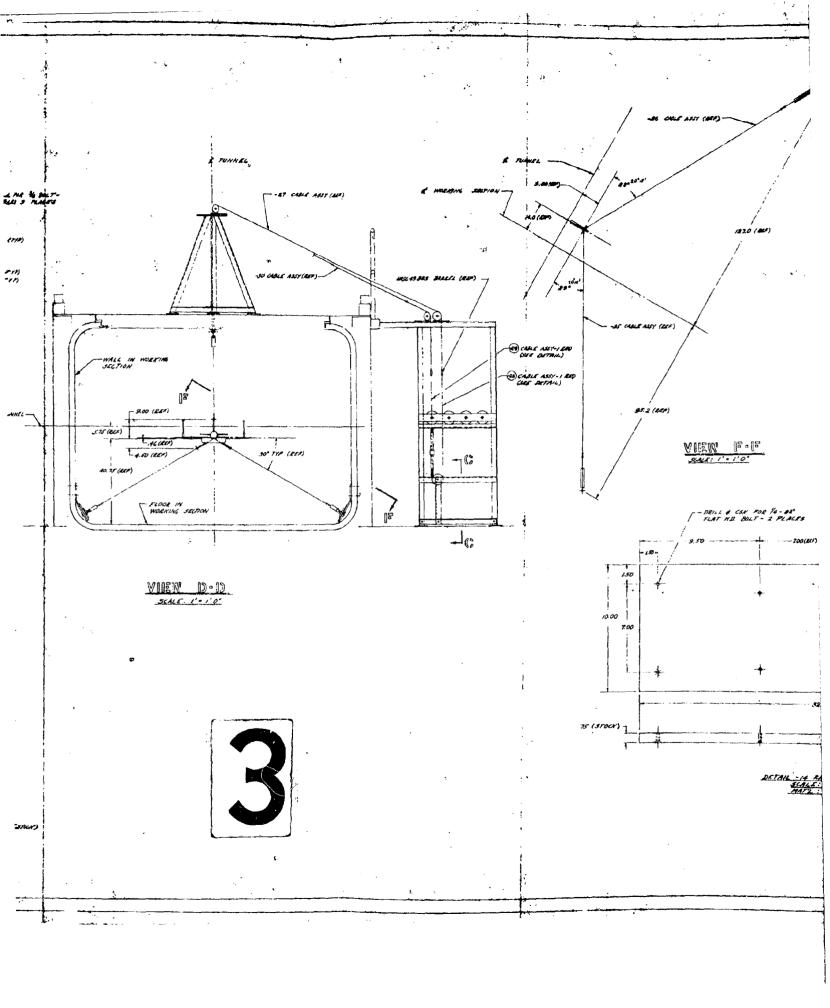
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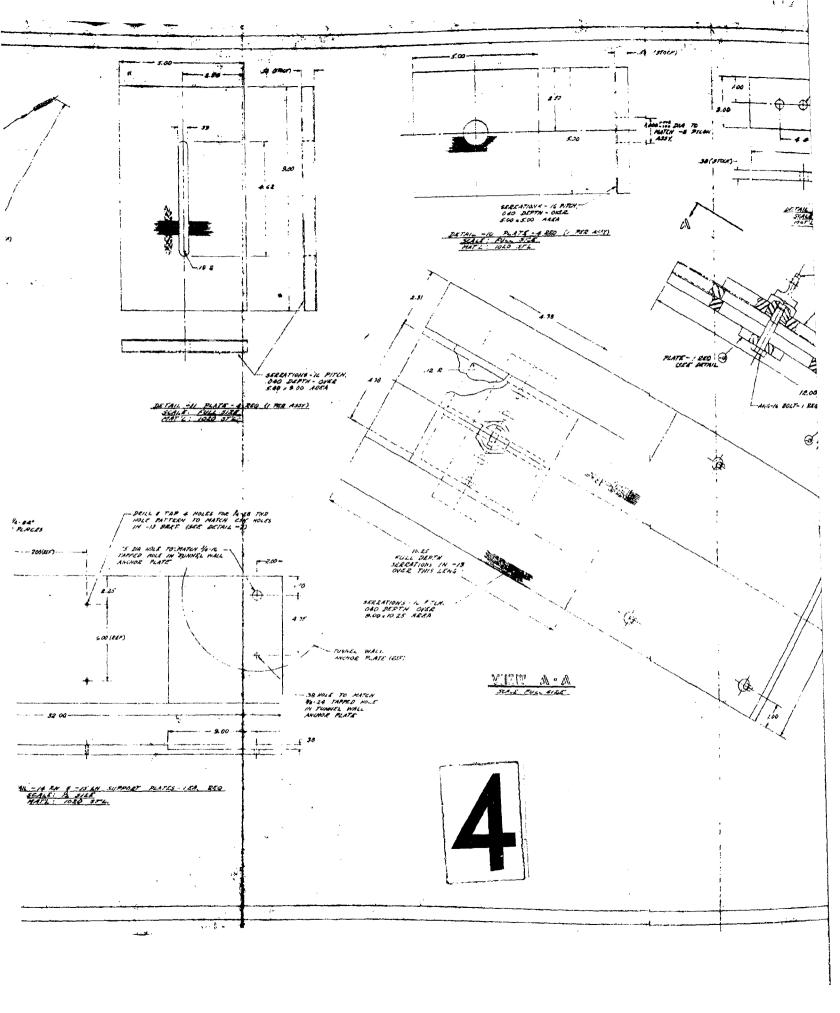
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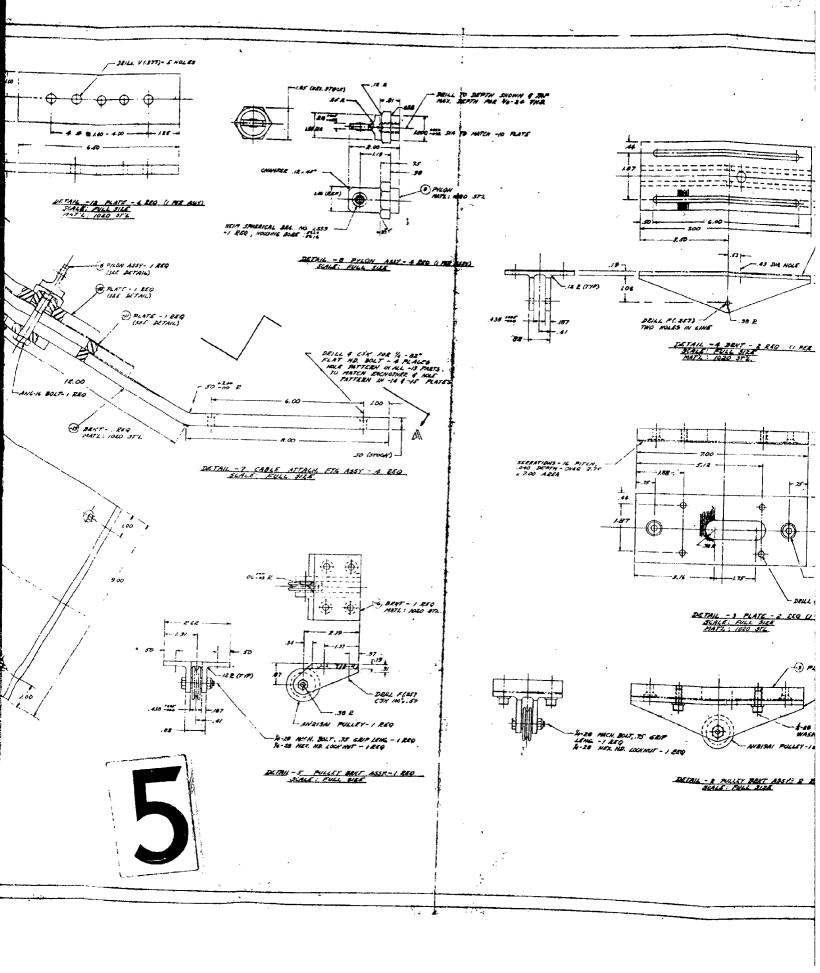
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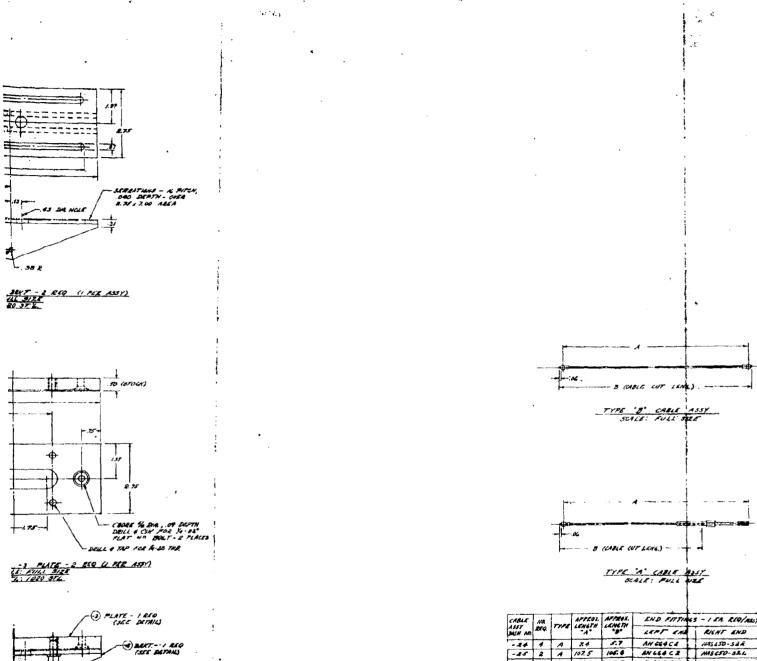












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MSH AD	MQ.		******	.8.	LEFT END	RIGHT END	CALL.	OUT
-24	4	A	7.4	5.7	ANGESCA	1445 650 - 5 & R	3100	WEW
-25	2	A	107.5	105.0	AN 664 C 2	MAS C50-32L		
-26.	E	4	1119	110.8	MIGG CZ	ACASCSD - SEL		
-27	1	4	250.0	240.0	ANGLE CZ	MASCSO - 32 E		
-20	7	1	83.0	81.3	MICH CE	M45650-524	WIN	9-0
- 29	7	1	27.0	45.3	ANCG 4 CE	1481 650 - 94 R		
-30	7	A	240.0	230.54	A4664 C Z	A48660-52L	200	YIE W
- 3/	1		75.3	74.0	ANGG4 C2	ANGGECZ		
- 32.	7	7	36.7	74.6	*ANGC# CB	ANGLECE		

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HOTES:

I. USE Yo THE CARTEST STEEL CARLET, THE PARTY-6-1571,
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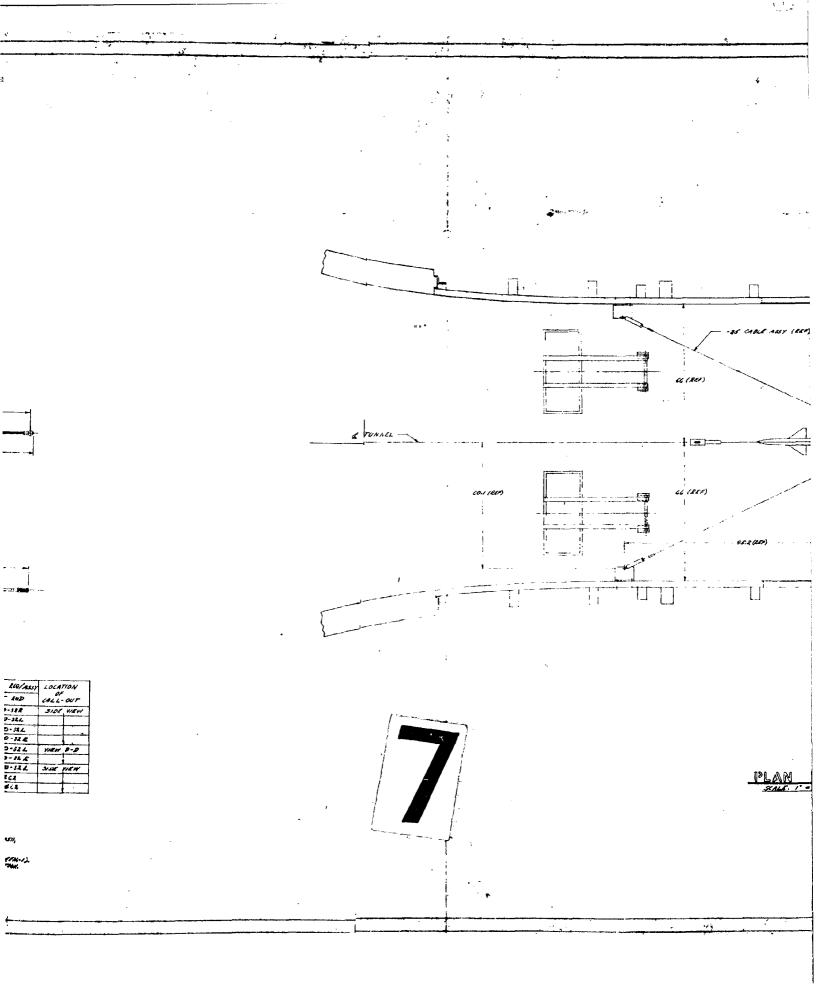
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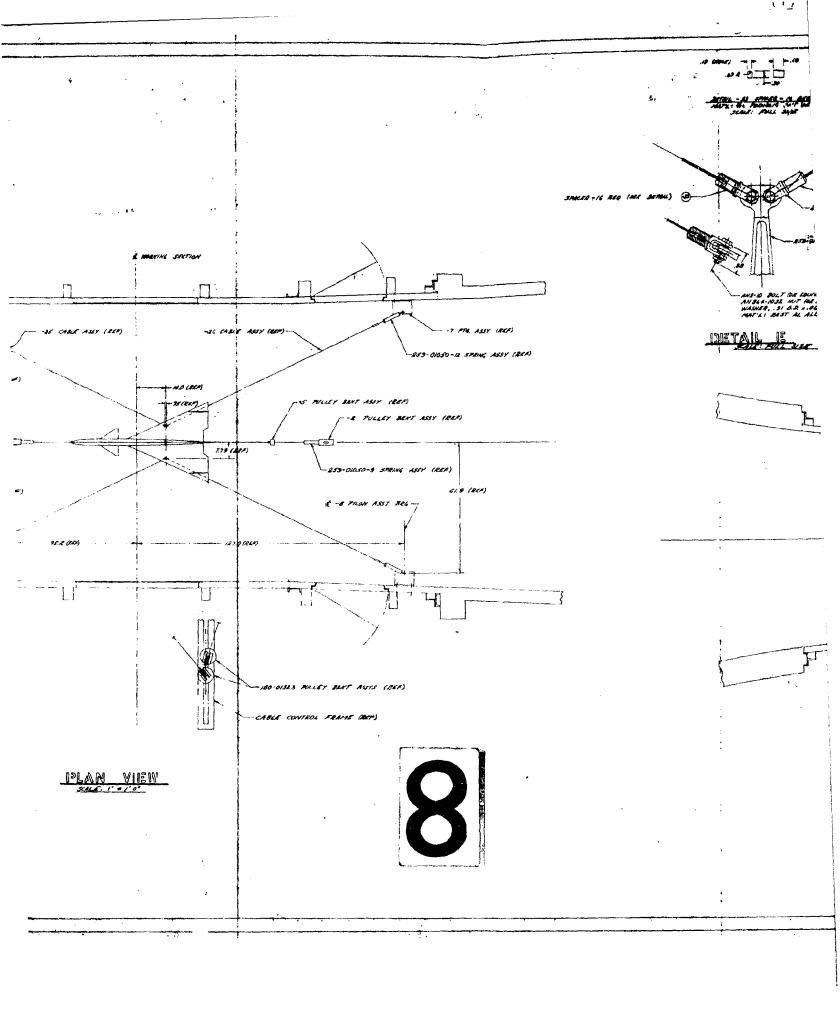
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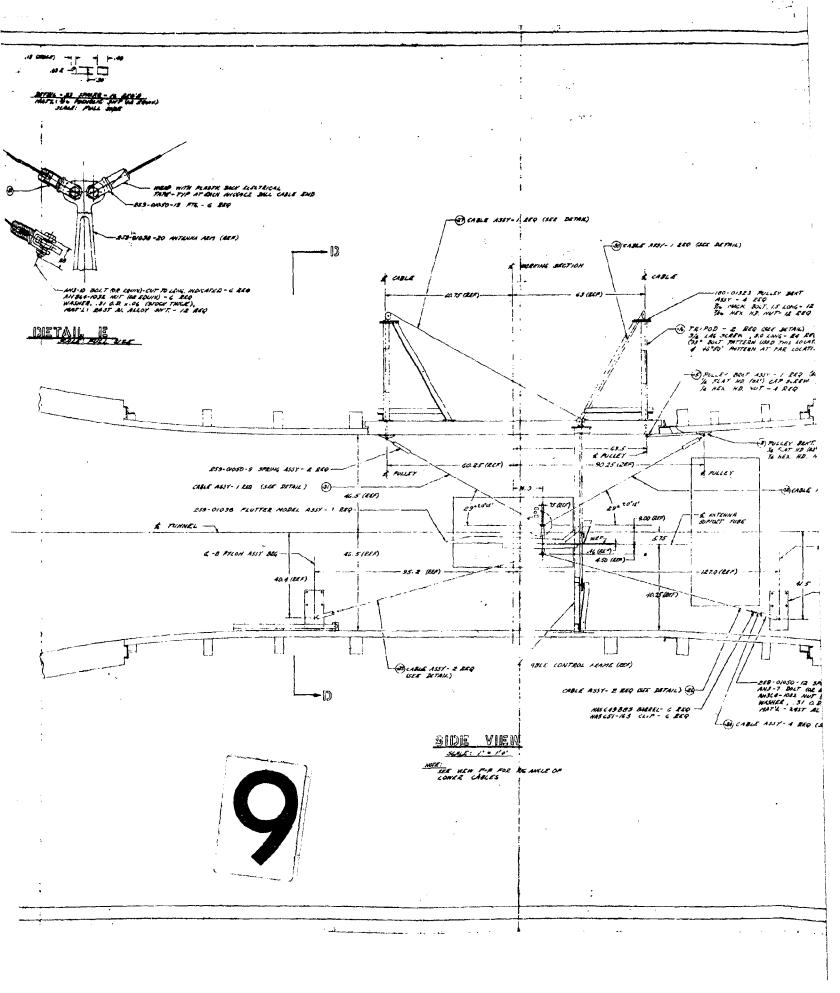


FIG I

1 200 (SEE BETHIL)

- 127.0 (281)

-180-01323 PULLEY BERT ASSY - 4 REQ TL MICH BOLT, IS LONG-12 REQ THE MEX HS. NOT-12 REQ

-(B. TRIPOD - Z. REQ COST SETAN)
2/2 LAG SCREW SO LONG - ZE REQ
(73° BOST MITTERN COMED THIS LOCATION)
2 "8"50" MITTERN AT AMR. LOCATION)

SPULLEY BOAT ASSY - 1 RED (SEE BETAIL)
14 FRAT MD (64") CAP SIREW , BO LONG (M. EQUIY) - 4 RED
14 MEX MD. NUT - 4 REQ

_ 🖒 PULLEY SENT, ASSY - 2 REQ (SEE DETAIL)

& FLAT ND (RE) ON SCHEW, NO LONG (RE EQUIN) - 4 REQ

NO HER. ND. NOT - 4 REQ A PULLEY -(SE) CABLE ASSY - / REQ (SEE DETAIL)

£ -8 FILON ASSY BEG

(-1) FTG ASSY - 4 PEO (ME DETAIL) Y4 TLAT HD (02°) CAP SCLEW, 40 LOND OR EQUIVITIC REQ IS HEX HD. NUT - IC REQ

J. Car

-259-01050-12 SPRWL ASSY - 4 REQ ANJ-7 BOLT (OR LQUIV) - 4 REQ ANJS6-1032 NUT (OR LQUIV) - 4 REQ WASHER, 31 O.D 4. OR (STOLE THICK), MAT'L - 24ST AL NLLOY SN'T - 8 REQ

(W) CHRILE ASSY - 4 RED (SEE DETRIL)

GENSEAL NOTES

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ON REST CONTRACT INSTALLATION



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.10 SCALE SUBSONIC VERTICAL STABILIZER

Various root stiffness magnitudes were investigated using a .10 scale spindle type vertical tail for the -172 configuration at sea level.

The model was constructed of solid styrofoam whose thickness at any point in the planform simulated full scale bending stiffness. The model was ballasted for sea level conditions.

The root stiffness in pitch and roll were simulated over a range of stiffnesses by means of springs. The roll spring consisted of a square shaft attached at one end to the lower portion of the vertical tail and free to be clamped at the other end so that the effective length of the spring could be varied. The yaw springs were sets of two coil springs, each set of the same spring constant, which attached to the lower part of the vertical tail.

The results of the flutter test and shake test are shown on Figure 2. For any given roll stiffness, an increase in pitch stiffness gave an increase in flutter speed; for a constant pitch stiffness, an increase in roll stiffness gave an increase in flutter speed. The pitch stiffness affects the flutter speed to a larger degree than the roll stiffness. For this vertical stabilizer configuration, a pitch stiffness greater than 20,200 in-lb/rad and a roll stiffness greater than 22,600 in-lb/rad are required to give a sufficiently high flutter speed.

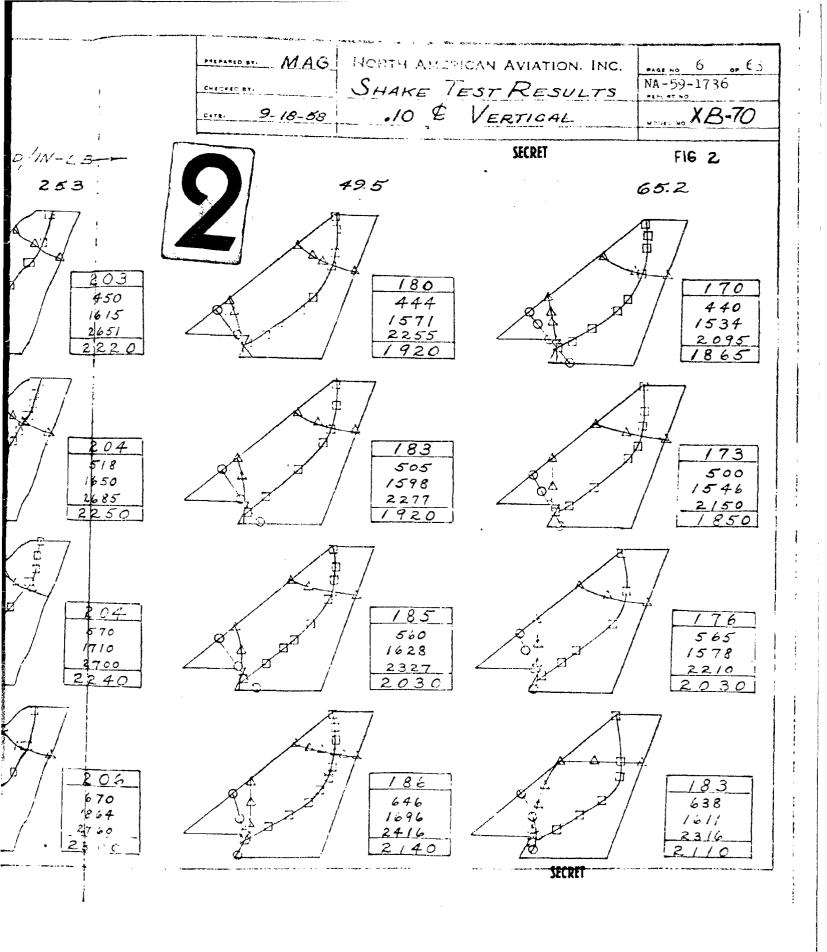
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.06 SCALE SUBSONIC VERTICAL STABILIZER

A styrofoam, .06 geometric scale and .233 speed scale, cantilevered model of the -172 configuration of the outboard vertical stabilizer was flutter tested in the WSC 7 3/4 x, 11 foot low speed atmospheric wind tunnel. Shake test and flutter test results are shown on Figure 3.

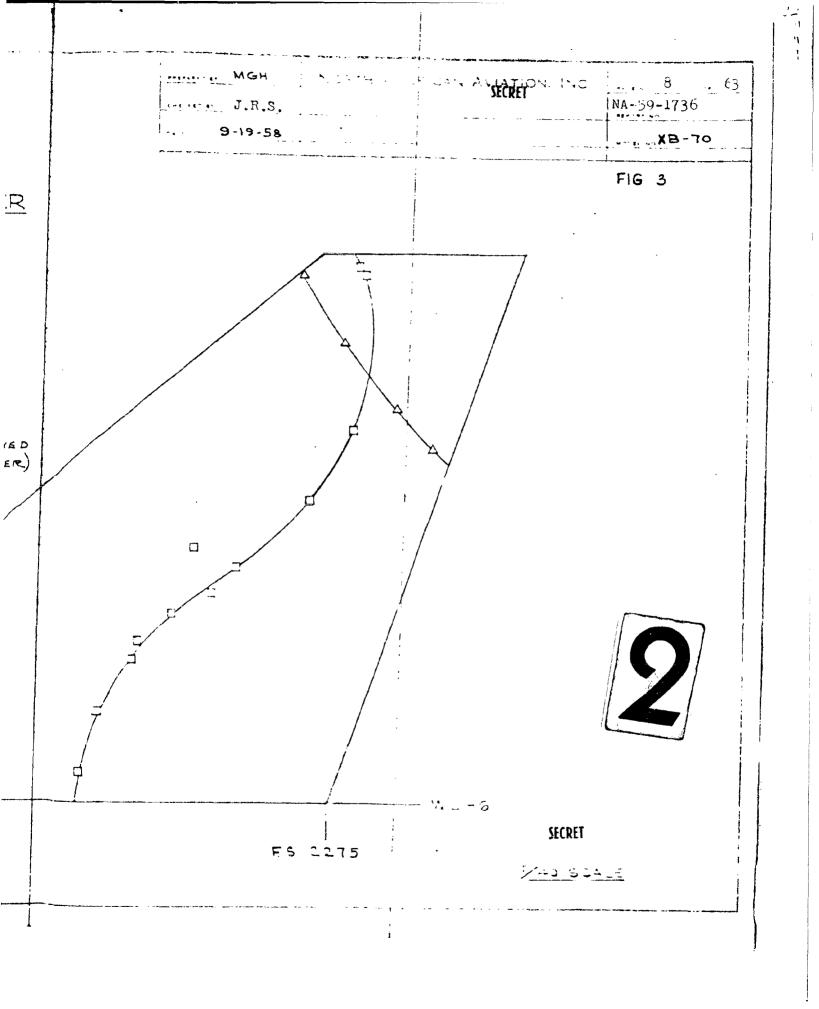
No root flexibilities were simulated in the model. However, the flutter point obtained provided useful information on non-dimensional stiffness requirements for the planform.

OUTBOARD VERTICAL STABILIZER .06 SCALE MODEL

MODE	FREQUENCY	HODE
1ST BENDING	f= 25.9 cps f= 73.3 cps	$\overline{\Delta}$
IST TORSION	f = 89.7 cps	

MAX. TUNNEL SPEED = 204 MPH (CLOSE TO SUSTAINED FLUTTER)



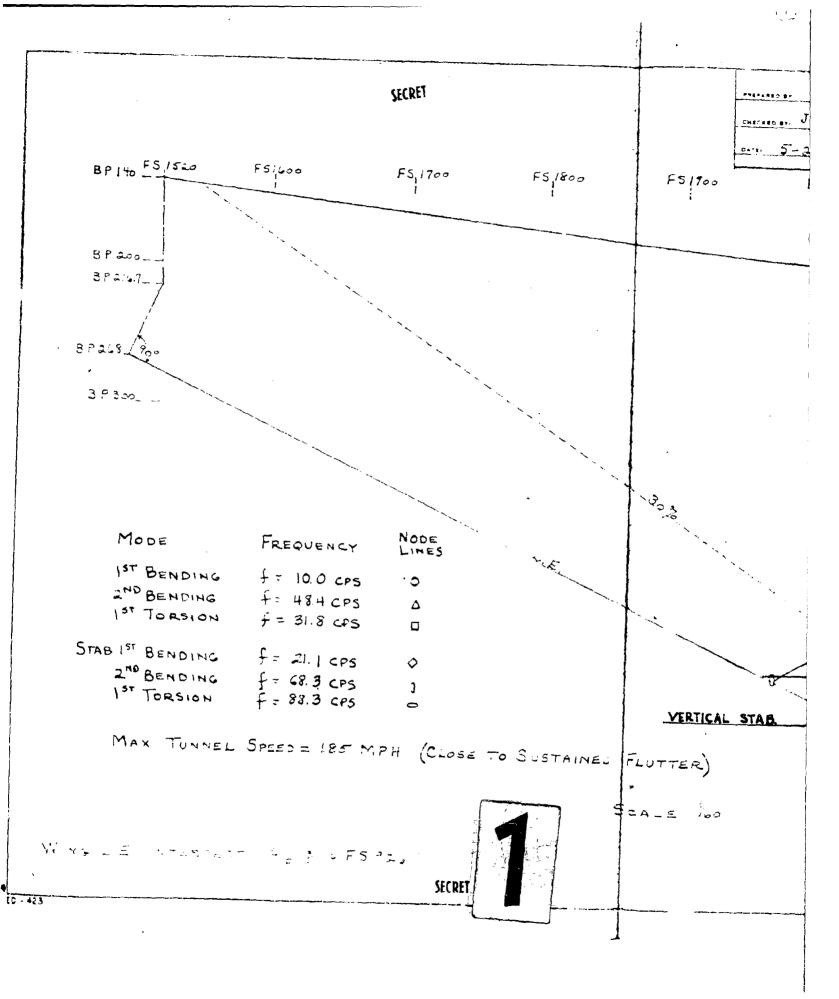


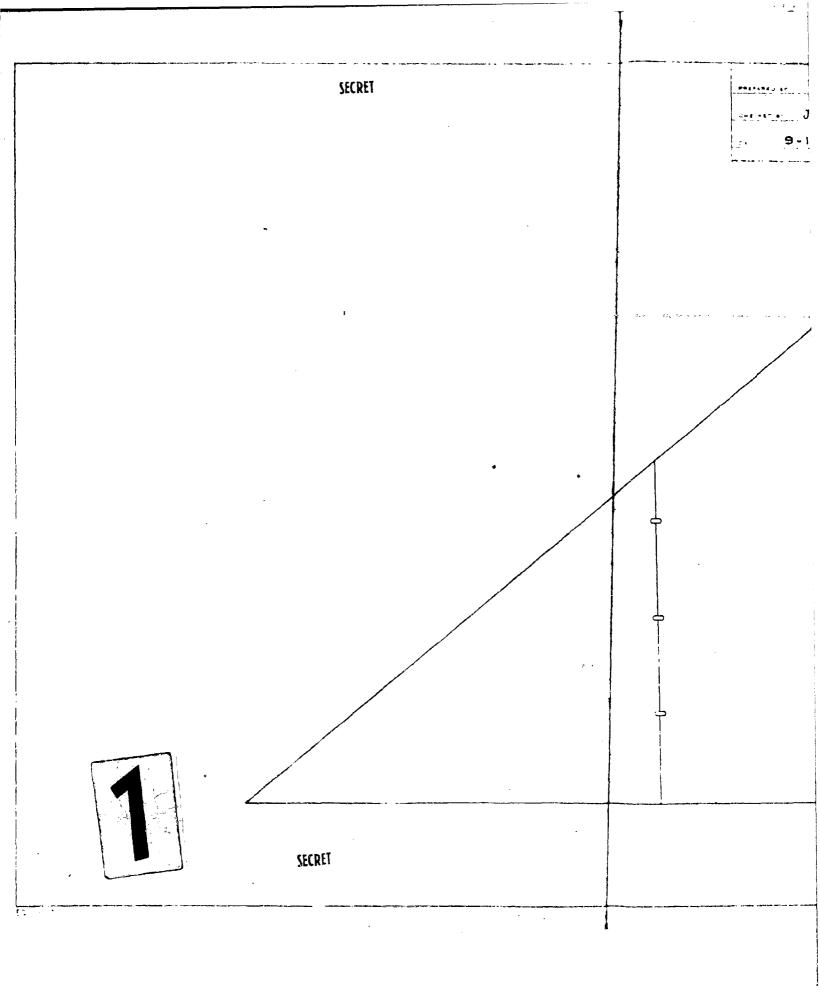
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.06 SCALE SUBSONIC WING II WITH OUTBOARD VERTICAL

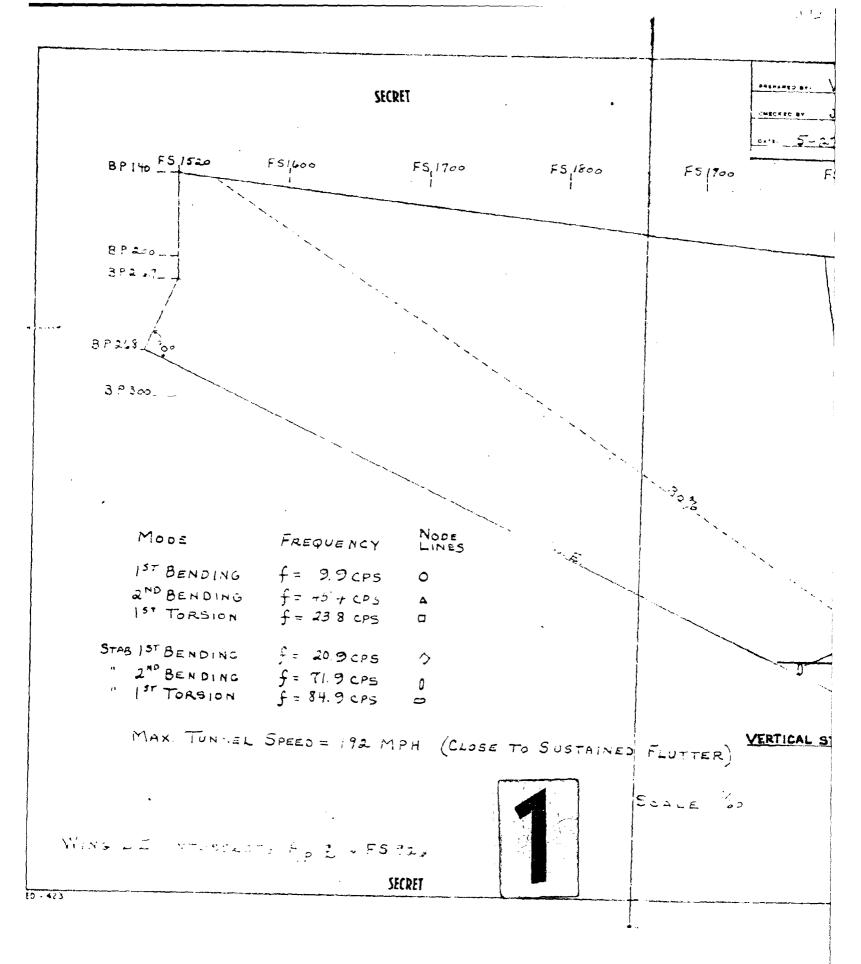
To investigate the interaction of wing and the vertical tail, a model simulating the -172 configuration was flutter tested in the WSC 7 3/4 x 11 foot low speed atmospheric wind tunnel.

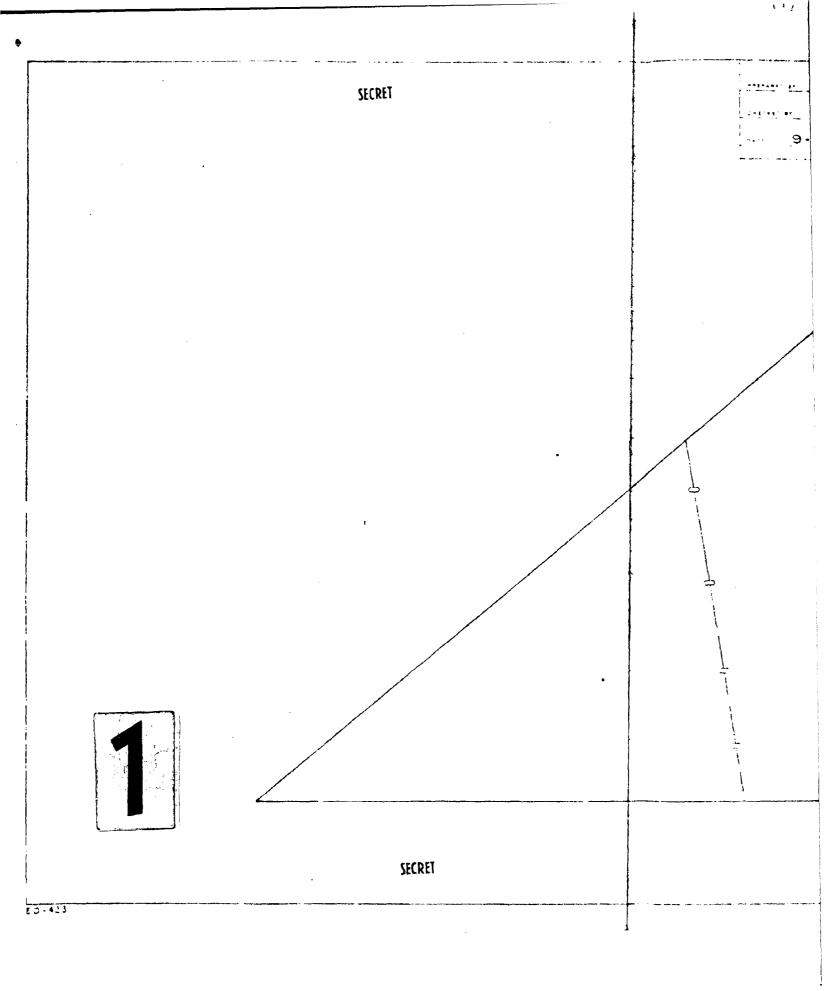
The cantilever mounted styrofoam model of .06 geometric scale and a speed scale .233, was tested with the wing empty and full of fuel. Before each of the actual flutter tests, a shake test was conducted to determine natural frequencies and node lines. The results of these tests are shown on Figure 4 through Figure 8. From the flutter tests of the model, it may be concluded that the empty wing has a lower flutter speed than the full wing. Comparing the results of this test with those on the vertical stabilizer only, the flutter mode encountered was primarily a wing mode rather than a vertical stabilizer mode.

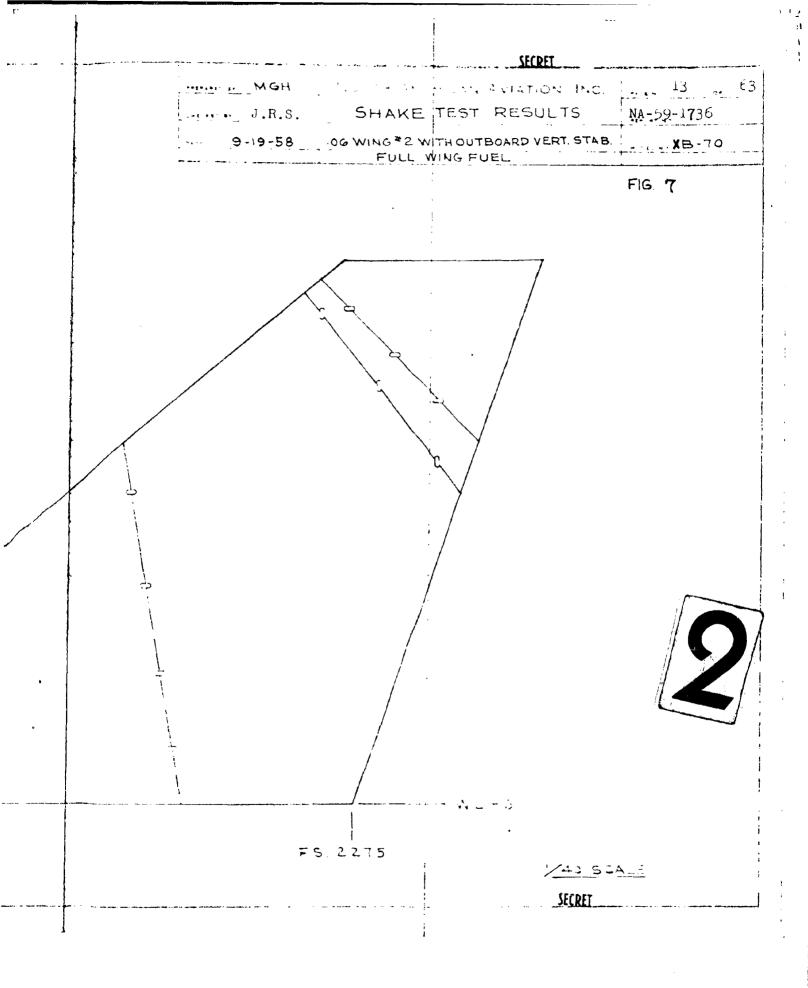




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	J.R.S. SHAKE T	FLAN AVIATION INC.	NA-59-1736
	9-19-58 .06 WING *2 W	Y CUTBOARD VERT STAB.	XB-70
	The same of the sa	1 William South	
			FIG 5
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FIG 8

FLUTTER SPEED COMPARISON WING #2 WITH AND WITHOUT VERT.

	SPEED-M	РН		
WITH VE	RT. STAB	WITHOUT	VERT STAB	
FUEL L	OADING	FUEL LOADING		
EMPTY	FULL	EMPTY	FULL	
18 5	192	181		

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.06 SCALE SUBSONIC WING I

Various fuel and ballast loadings were investigated using a .06 scale model of the wing cantilever mounted. The fuel loadings tested were; level, forward, aft, outboard, and inboard for 0, 25, 50, 75 and 100 per cent of full fuel load.

The model was constructed of solid styrofoam scaled to a .06 geometric scale and a .233 speed scale. Holes were drilled into the styrofoam so that the weights appropriate to the loading condition could be inserted. The model was cantilevered from the floor of the WSC 7 3/4 x 11 foot, low speed, atmospheric wind tunnel. A shake test of each condition was conducted prior to flutter testing.

After the flutter test was completed on all loading conditions of interest attempts were made to obtain destructive flutter for the critical points. The tip of the model was broken off in the empty condition while raising the flutter speed from 175 to 182 mph. The flutter was primarily of second bending type. These tests show a general trend of the flutter speed to increase with increase in fuel loading.

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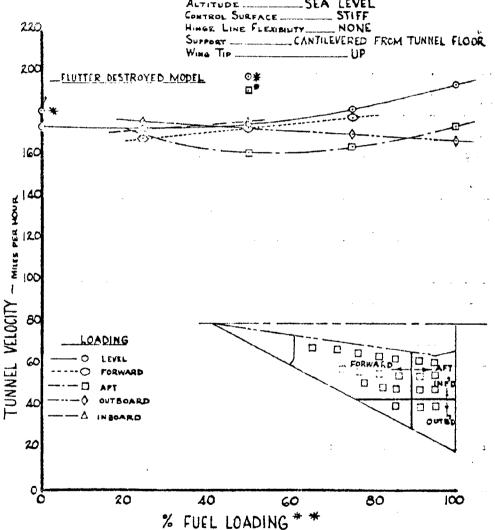
FIG 9

FLUTTER SPEED , S WING FUEL LOADING

B-70 WING #1 NAAL TEST #429

MODEL CHARACTERISTICS :

GEOMETRIC SCALE _ MATERIAL SOLID STYROFOAM



- * ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN DESTRUCTIVE FLUTTER, ALL OTHER POINTS APPEARED VERY CLOSE TO SUSTAINED FLUTTER.
- * PER CENT OF FUEL LOADING REFERS TO % OF FULL FUEL LOAD FOR SECRET

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DAYE, 11-	-30-59		MODEL NO. XB-70

B-70 WING NAAL TEST #429

FIG 10

H

MODEL CHARACTERISTICS

GEOMETRIC SCALE	
SPEED SCALE	
MATERIAL STYROPOAM	
ALTITUDE SEA LEVEL	

SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

RUN			FO	ADIN	G		MAX			E TES			;
NO	FUEL	LEVEL	FORWARD	AFT	ούπε'ο	INB'D	SPEED	t,	۲٠	t,	fa		1
ı	EMPTY	-					168	12.8	32.0	45.8	72.8		į
2	FULL	سا					192	12.4	23.9	37.5	49.6		
3/4	Full		~			V	181	13.0	29.8	39.1	68.0		
5	FULL			v			175	12.3	25.9	44.5	69.2	•	
C	3/4			~			165	13.2	29.6	48.5	74.9		
718	3/4	سا					180	11.8	24.8	42.3	54.8		
9	1/2	س					176	13.4	29.0	44.2	69.3		
10	1/2			~			162	13.2	30.8	+8.7	75.3		
11	1/4			1			171	13.8	32.9	49.1	76.6		1
12	44	1	,				174	12.7	29.3	43.5	64.5		Ì
13	Full		:		~		168	12.1	25.B	41.7	60.2	;	
14	3/4				1		171	13.6	29.6	46.6	67.3		
15			· •		1		169	13.8	34.1	47.9	72.3		
16	112	i		~			145	11.7	27.8	44	68.3	į į	1
	1/2	<u></u>	[out n	T LOCAT	ION HAD	}, vr]	77	12.6	26.4	41.1	66.8		
18	3/4	ļ	<u> </u>		•		1 179	12.6	29.0	39.8	49.6	,	
19	1/2	i	ا سا ا	!			174	12.1	30.2	41.6	43.7		
20	1/2	1	1			-	ודו	12.1	29.8	42.5	63.3		
21	114	4				1	173	12.1	30.7	44.2	66.0	1	
22	1/4	:	1		·		דרו	13.3	33.3	48.9	74.4		1.
23*	1/2	!:		-	į		173	12.3	27.8	43.5	45.2		! ·
24	1/2			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			181	12.2	27.6	43.9	66.4		
25	1/2	i		V			178	12.1	27.1	43.2	68.2		
26	1/2	! !!	L	L^0		1	192	SAM	AS A	ון א עוניין	, !	<u> </u>	
27	1/2	<u></u>			:		199	SAMA	45 4	W#9			
28	SHOT					and the same	182	300	e AJ A	W#1	-		
					SEC	NE!		!					
			-0265		- ALLE	1	1	Į.			1	Mar Mone A	

PREPARED BY: R.W.D.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO. 18 of 63 NA-59-1736
CHECKED BY: H.R.S.		NEPORT NO.

.06 SCALE SUBSONIC WING II

Required stiffness levels were investigated at sea level, 15,000 feet, and 30,000 feet for various hinge rotational stiffness levels at 60% and 79% wing semi-span.

The .06 geometric scale model with a speed scale of .233 was constructed of solid styrofoam. At the 60% and 79% semispan positions, rotational springs of the following stiffnesses were installed:

Stiffness in in-1b/rad x 10-4

	10%	25%	50%	75%	,100%
60% Fold Line	.311	.781	1.561	2.342 .3602	3.112 4802
79% Fold Line		.1201	.2401	.3602	<u>-</u> 4802

The model was ballasted for the empty sea level condition. To simulate altitude, incremental ballast was added to the empty sea level model. While the stiffness was being investigated at one hinge position, the other hinge was maintained at the 100% stiffness level. The 100% stiffness level corresponds to that existing if the structure were continuous across the hinge.

The natural frequencies and node lines of the first three or four modes were determined before actual flutter testing the model in the WSC 7 3/4 x 11 foot low speed atmospheric wind tunnel at sea level density. The flutter margin was shown to be adequate in all runs, with the flutter speed being relatively insensitive to fold stiffness, fold position, or tip deflection, and increasing with altitude more rapidly than a constant q.

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DATE: 1	1-30-59		моові на 308-70

8-70 WING NAAL TEST * 430

FIG II

1

MODEL CHARACTERISTICS

GEOMETRIC SCALE	CONTRAL SURFACE
SPEED SCALE	HINGE LINE STIFFNESSVARIABLE
MATERIAL ST YROFOAM	SUPPORT CANT. FROM TUNNEL FLOOR
ALTITUDE VARIABLE	WING TOP DEFLECTION VARIABLE
	FUEL LOADING EMPTY

SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

RUN	ALT	STIFF	LEVEL	DEFL	ECT~•	MAX TUHUEL	Shake test Frequencies - cps			
NO	<u>57.</u>	6024	79% 3/4	60% 42	79%%	SPEED MPH	ţ,	ţ,	t	ţ.
	8.L.	100	100	0_	٥	169	10.5	31.3	47.0	
2	S.L	100	100	0	45	190	9.8	30.2	44.2	60.7
3	S.L.	100	100	0	75	200	11.0	33.3	47.4	66.9
4	S.L.	100	100	25	0	196	9.9	29.7	40.6	59.0
3	S.L.	100	100	52	0	202	11.5	220	39.4	61.3
6	S.L.	100	75	0	0	204	28	28.5	41.5	58.8
τ	Ş.L.	100	50	0	0	198	9.8	31.3	45.0	64.4
8	5.L.	100	25	0	0	185	10.7	306	44.5	65.1
9*	S.L.	100	100	0	0	181	10.5	31.3	47.0	
10	6. L.	75	100	o	0	199	10.6	31.6	46.2	65.4
11	5.L.	50	100	0	0	192	9.5	29.3	42.6	60.1
12	S.L.	25	100	0	0	180	9.4	28.8	41.2	58.7
13	Ş.L.	2.5	100	2.5	0	188	10.8	32.8	42.8	64.1
14	S.L.	25	100	52	0	184	10.3	25.8	35.1	54.8
15	15,000	100	100	0	0	203	7.6	23.3	33.4	48.5
16	15,000	2.5	100	0	0	202	8.2	25.4	36.2	52.0
17	30,000	25	100	0	0	202	6.3	19.7	28.0	
18	30,000	100	100	0	0	205	6.3	19.6	28.2	

RERUN #1

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PUEPARID	- AJE	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	-Ant 41 20 on 03
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D#*E	10-24-58	i	HOTEL NO XB-70

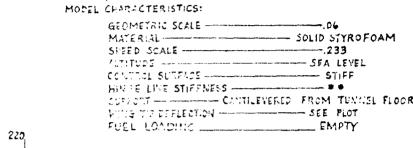
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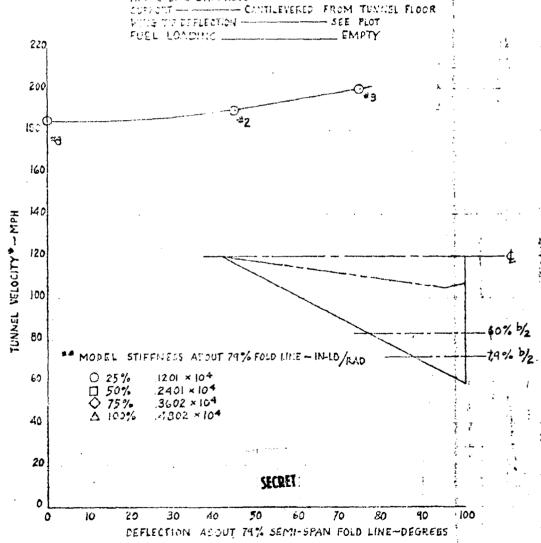
VARIABLE OF FLUTTER SPEED WITH BEFLEETION

· FIG 12

ABOUT 75% EEMI-SPAM FOLD LINE

B-70 WING "Z NAAL TEST #430





ALL POINTS APPEARED CLOSE TO SUSTAINED FLUTTER, EXCEPT WHITE THIRLE BRAXES REMOVED.

NUMBERS ADJUCENT TO CIRCLED POINTS INDICATE NABL TEST RUN NUMBERS.

STIFFNESS ABOUT 60% LINE MAINTAINED AT 100% CR 3.112 × 104 IN-LB/RAD.

AJE	NOTTH AMERICAN, AVIATION, INC.	*** 21 or 63
CHECKED BY J.R.S.	SECRET	NA-59-1736
DATE 10-24-5R		MCOKS NO X5-70

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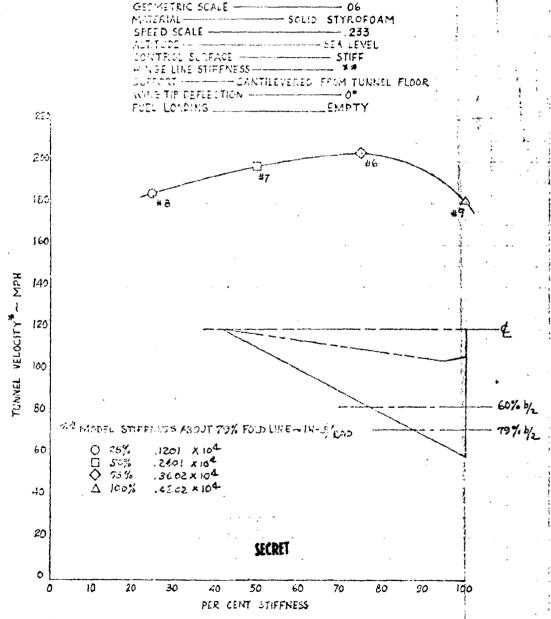
ıì

VIDER OF FLUTTER SPEED WITH STIFFNESS

ABOUT 79% EEN (HSPAN) FOLO LINE

B-70 WING #2 NAAL TEST #430

MODEL CHARACTERISTICS:



*ALL FOINTS APPEARED CLOSE TO SUSTAINED FLUTTER EXCEPT WHERE THE BEAMED REMOVED NOMBOAS ASSAULTENT TO CIRCLED FOINTS INDICATE NOAL TEST RUN NUMBERS.

STOFFILESS ABOUT 60% LINE MAINTAINED AT 100% OR 3.112 × 100 HLB/RAD.

PALPAPET BY AJE	NUIC AMERICAN AVIATION, I	PAGE NO ZZ OF
CHECKED BY J.R.S.	SECRET	NA-59-1736
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		FIG IA

VARIATION OF FLUTTER SPEED WITH STIFFNESS

ABOUT EDREEL 1-5PAN FOLD LINE

8-70 WIN5 TZ NAAL TEST 430 € 439

MODEL CHARACTERISTICS:

GEOMETRIC SCALE

MATERIAL

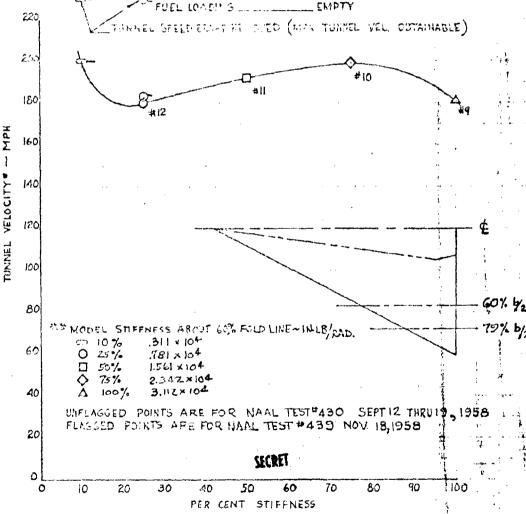
SOLID STYROFOAM

SPEED SCALE

233

CONTINUE SURFACE STIFF
HINGE LINE STIFFNESS # #
SUIPCRT———— CANTILEVERED FROM TURNEL FLOOR

WIN 5 TIP DEFLECTION _____O*



MALL POINTS APPEARED CLOSE TO SUSTAINED FLUTTER, EXCEPT WHERE TUNNEL BRAKES REMOVED NUMBERS ADJACENT TO CHARD FOINTS INDICATE NAAL TEST RUN NUMBERS.

STITTENESS ABOUT 79% LINE AMERICAND AT 100% OR .4800 × 104 IN-LBYRAD.

ALE ALEMAN	NOWTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.		23 .,	63
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DATE 10-24-58		MIDEL NO	XB-70	
			FI	G 15

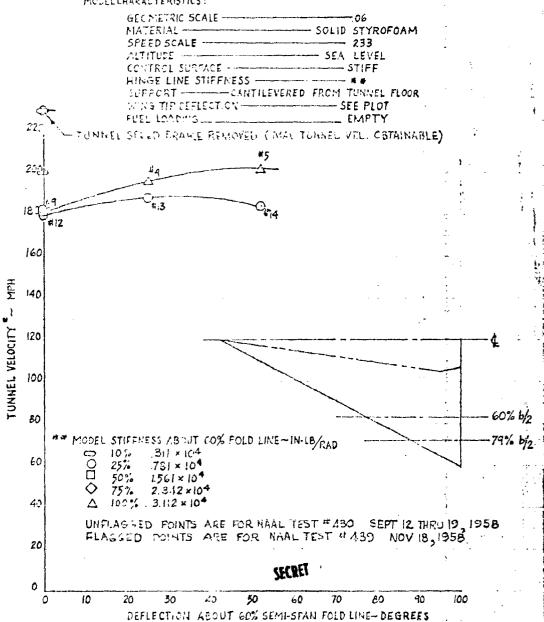
VALUE OF FLUTTER SPEED WITH DEFLECTION

ACOUT EUX ESTAI-SPAN FOLD LINE

B-70 WING #2 NAAL TEST #430 & 439

11

MODEL CHARACTERISTICS:



ALL POINTS - PREARID CELLE TO SUSTAINED FLUTTER, EXCEPT WHERE THAVEL BRAKES REMOVED.

NUMBERS ADJACENT TO CITCLED POINTS INDICATE NAAL TEST RUN NUMBERS.

STIFFNISS ALOUT 74% LIKE PROMITAINED AT 100% OR 14802 × 104 IN-18/RAD.

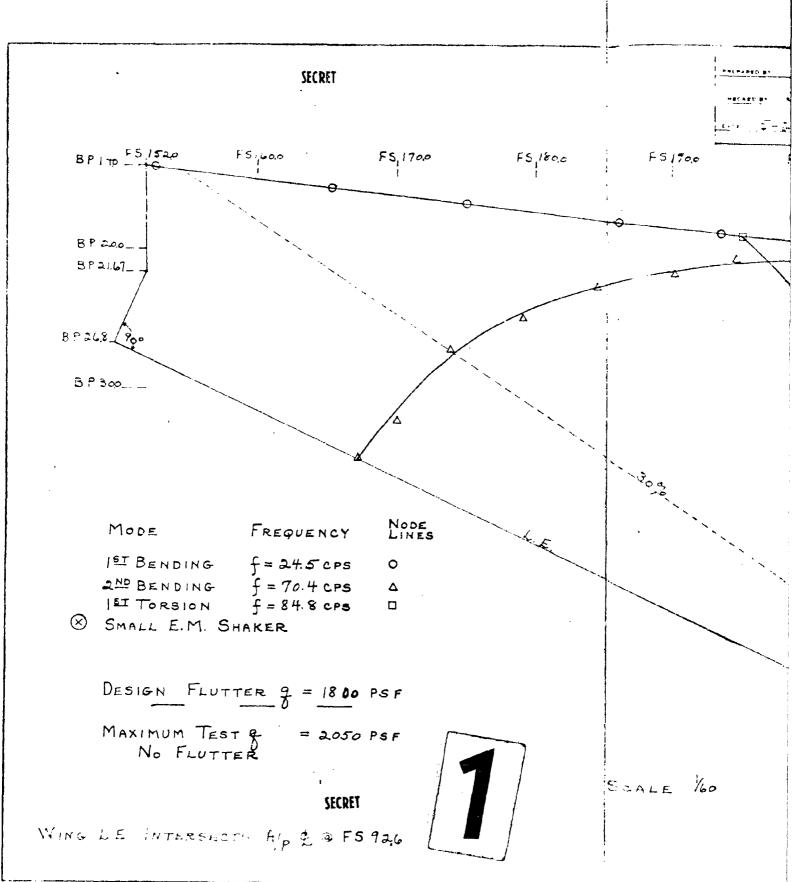
CHECKED BY: J.R.S.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO. 25 of 63 NA+59-1736 REPORT NO.
DATE: 11-30-59		MODEL NO. XB-70

.10 SCALE TRANSONIC WING

This transonic flutter model test was conducted to demonstrate an adequate flutter margin at M = .95.

The cantilevered 1/10 model of the -127 configuration was constructed with 4.5 lbs/ft³ styrofoam filler between isowood spars and covered with thin sheets of aluminum. The control surfaces were not free to rotate. The model was ballasted to simulate full scale empty weight distribution. A shake test of the model was conducted to determine natural frequencies and node lines of the first three modes.

Flutter was not obtained but the model trailing edge was damaged due to flow reversal at tunnel shutdown. After repairing the model, and eliminating flow reversal by allowing the valve to remain open until all of the pressurized air was expended, very large margins were demonstrated without encountering flutter.



PREPARED BY: BAK CHECKED BY. J.R.S 7-30-58 WIND TUNNEL TEST CONDITIONS FOR ASM MODEL . CHRIATION OF J. Re. MSD GRAM 45. THE ... 7 8 TIME-SE

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC. PAGE NO. 27 PPEPARED BY: BAK NA-59-1736 SECRET CHECKED BY. J.R.S. SERIES MODEL NO XB-70 7-30-58 MMJOEL. 12. 1.3 TIME-SE

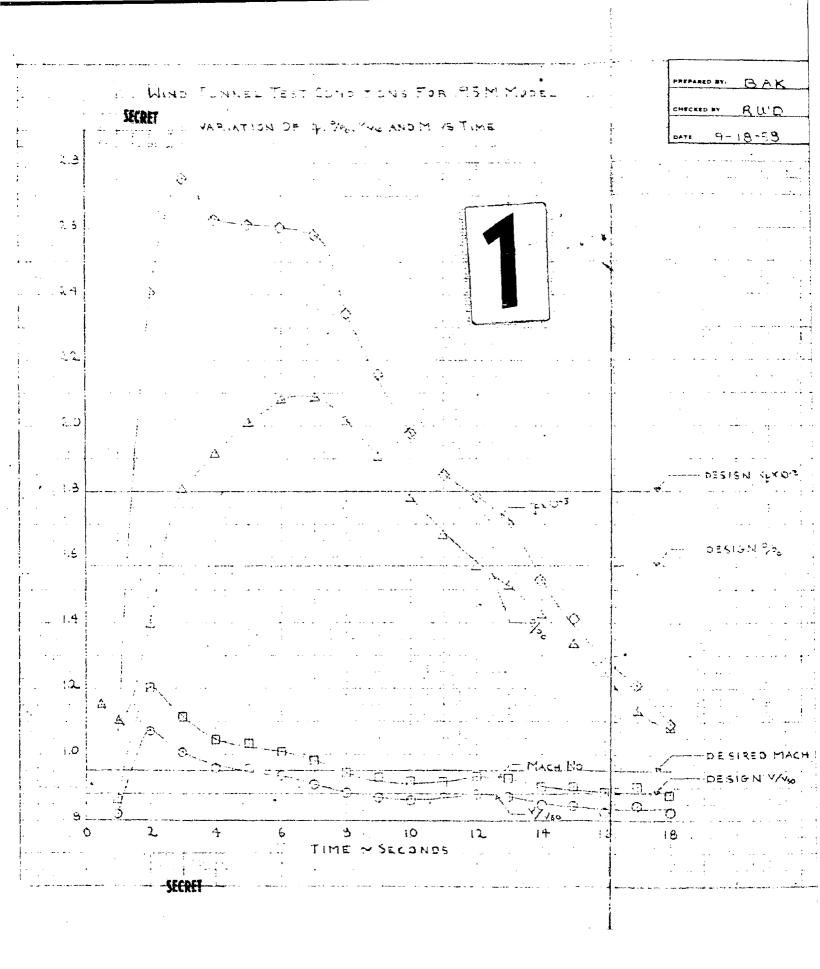
SECRET BP140 FS 1520 FS,60,0 FS, 170,0 FS 1800 F5190,0 8 P ac.o_ BP 2147_ 3 P 3 pp____ MODE FREQUENCY NODE LINES IST BEHDING f= 26.5 crs 0 2 NO BENDING f = 78.1 cps Δ 15T TORSION f = 90.4 cps DESIGN FLUTTER 9 = 1800 PSF MAXIMUM TEST & No FLUTTER = 2750 PSF

SCALE 160

WING LE INTERSECTS HIP & 9 FS 926

SECRET

ED-423



NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC. SECRET 18

PREPARED BY: R.W.D.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO. 30 of 63 NA-59-1736 REPORT NO.
DATE: 11-30-59		MODEL NO XB-70

.10 SCALE SUPERSONIC WING

This high speed flutter model test was conducted to demonstrate an adequate flutter margin at M = 3.0.

The cantilevered 1/10 model of the -127 configuration was constructed with 3 lbs/ft3 styrofoam filler between isowood spars and covered with thin aluminum sheets. The model was ballasted to simulate the full scale empty weight distribution. The control surfaces were not free to rotate. A shake test of the model was made to determine natural frequencies and node lines of the first three modes.

Flutter was not obtained but the model was destroyed as a result of tunnel starting loads.



BP = co | F5 | 520 | F5 | 700 | F

1 1 2

SCALE 160

BP248 2%.

BP 21.67_

3 P 300_ _

Mode Frequency Node Lines

151 Bending f= 18.0 cps 0

2MD BENDING f= 48.3 cps A

151 Torsion f= 63.1 cps D

Small E.M. Shaker

DESIGN FLUTTER 9 = 1994 PSF

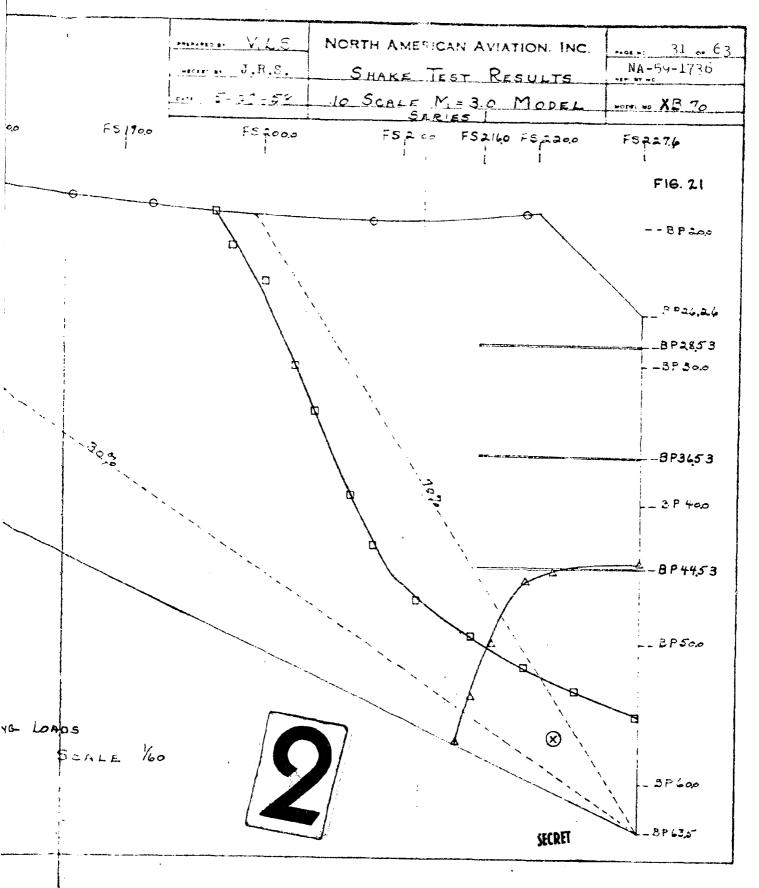
MAXIMUM TEST & = 2990 PSF

No FLUTTER - MODEL DESTROYED BY STARTING LOADS

WING LE INTERSECTS A'p & # F5 926

SECRET

ED - 423



l

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غ .

THE OF HE A. M. HOME A. MODEL DESTROYED

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC. BK PAGE NO 32 NA-59-1736 SECRET MODEL NO. XB-70 FIG 22 DESIGN MACH NO. .- the will of -DESIGN 例.

>). Ibo-li palmantall' traichig pèrer- c. a g. co., ù y...pgg u a. pat. cap

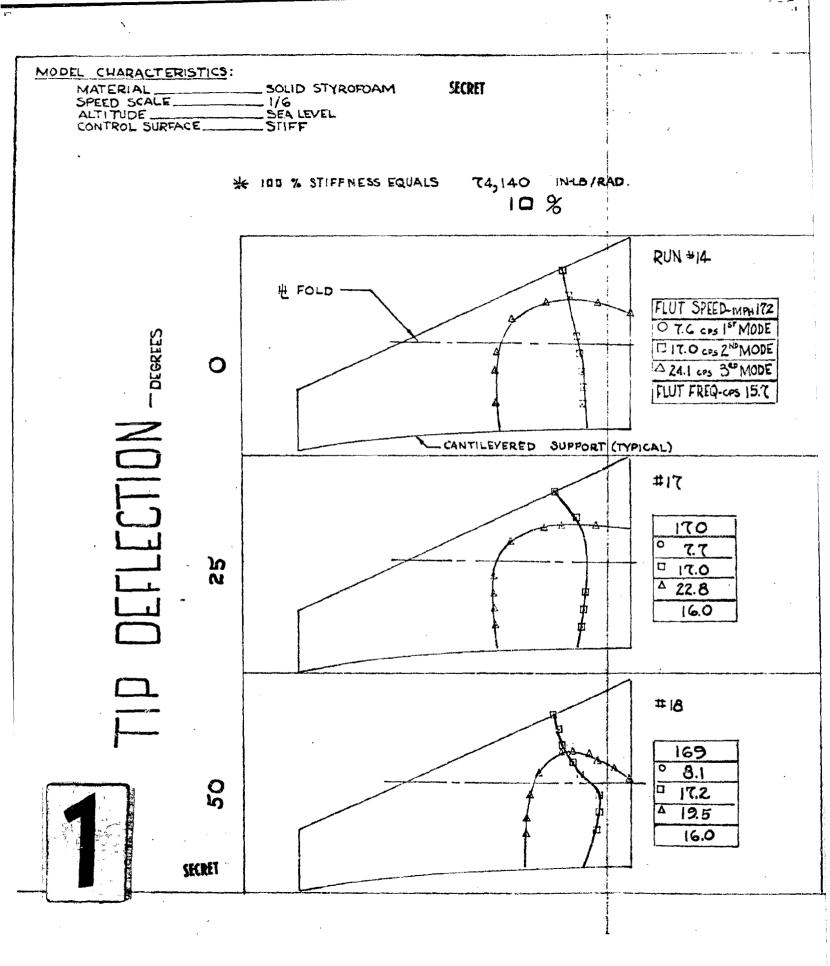
PREPARED BY. R.W.D.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	NA-59-1736
DATE: 11-30-59		морец но. 203-70

.10 SCALE SUBSONIC WING

This low speed flutter model test was conducted to investigate the variation of flutter speed with the following parameters: stiffness about the 60% semi-span fold line; fuel loading; and tip deflection about the 60% semi-span fold line.

The solid styrofoam model of .1 geometric scale and .166 speed scale, was cantilever mounted in the WSC 7 3/4 x 11 foot low speed atmospheric wind tunnel at sea level density. A shake test was conducted to determine natural frequencies and node lines of the first three modes prior to the actual flutter test.

The range of wing tip rotational stiffness levels tested had negligible effect on the flutter speed. A wing tip deflection of 50° and empty fuel loading gave the lowest flutter speed. In general flutter speed increased with increased fuel loading, increased rotational stiffness at the hinge and decrease in tip deflection. In any configuration, the minimum flutter margin obtained was approximately 40%.

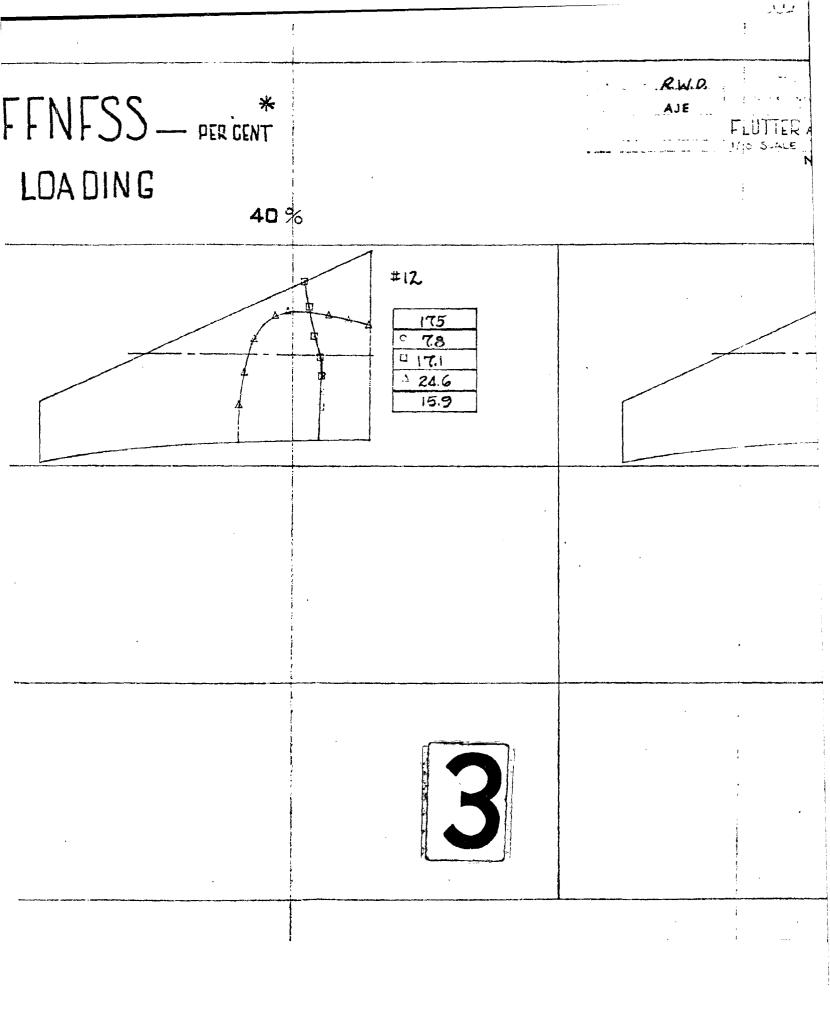


HINGE STIFFNESS EMPTY FUEL LOADING

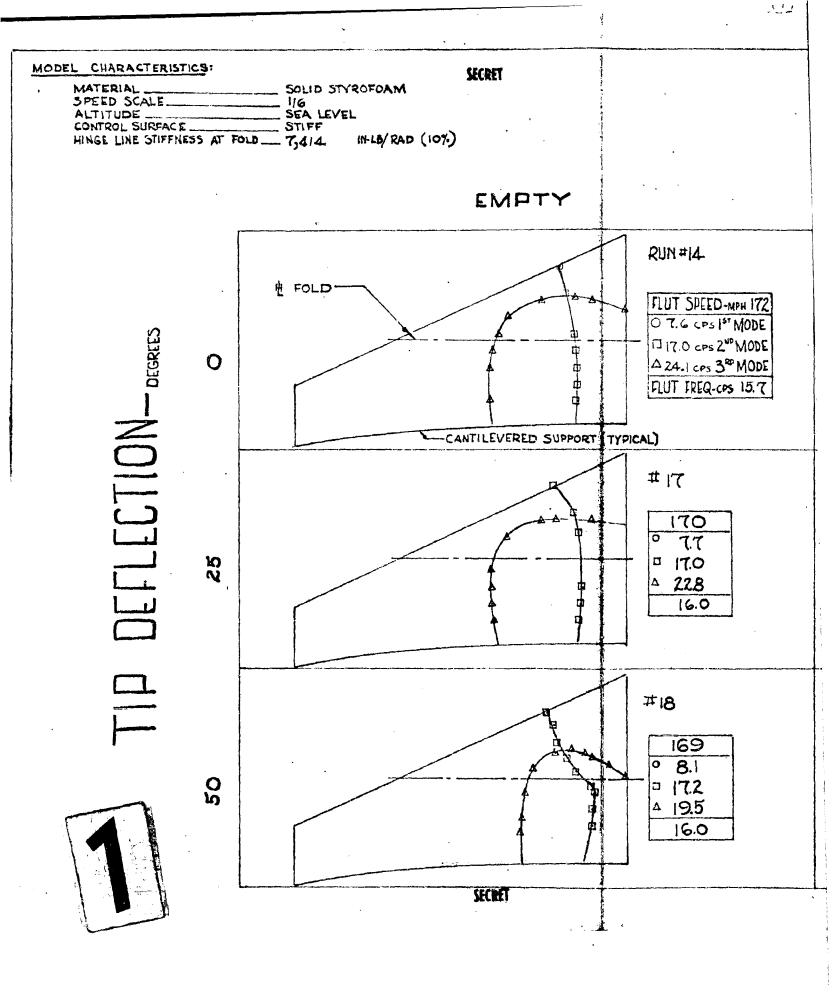
#13

| 173
| 0 76
| 0 170
| A 24.2
| 16.0



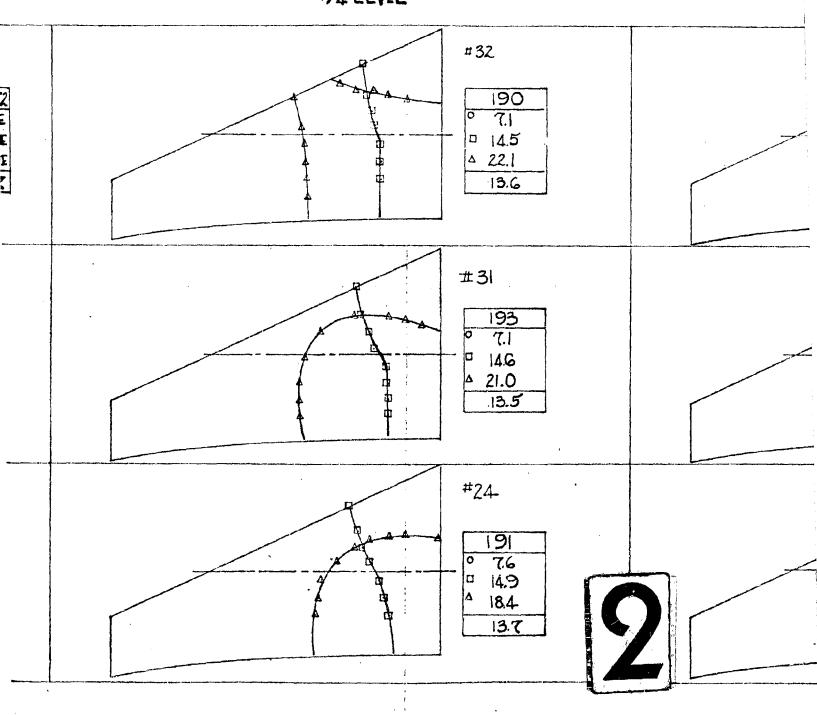


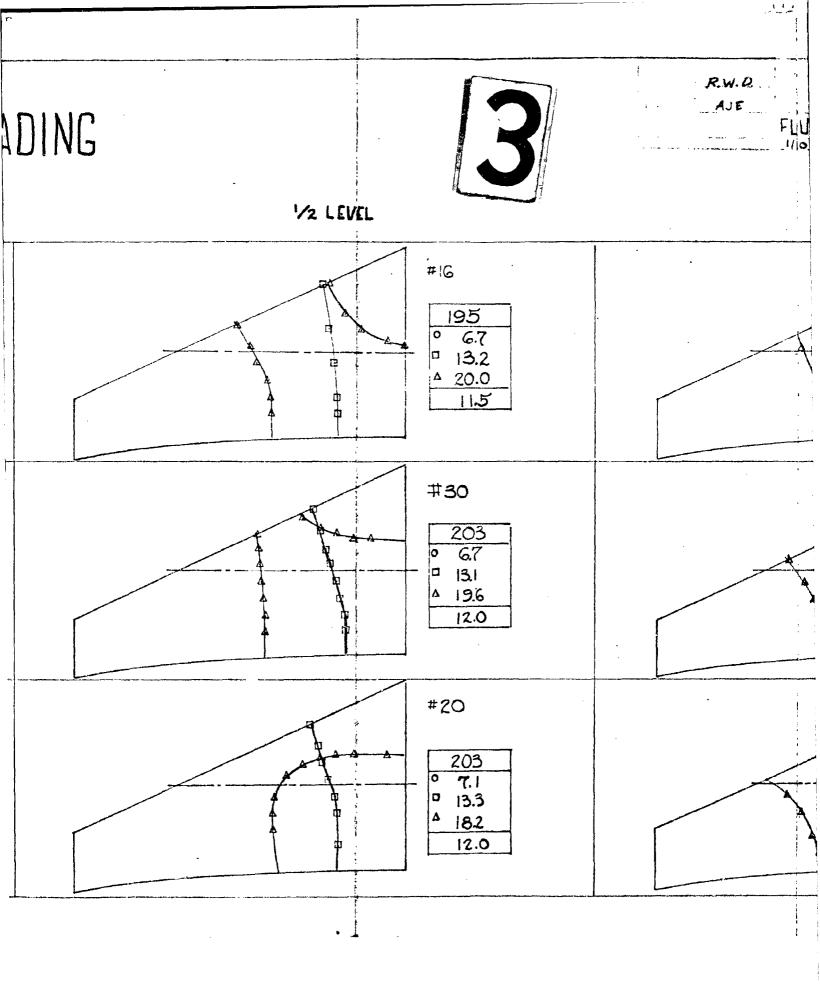
RWD. AJE ... FLUTTER AND SHAKE TEST RESULTS XB-70 NAAL TEST # 439 FIG 23 80 % 井田 #12 175 175 7.7 ° 78 1.7.1 17.1 A 23.7 1 24.6 15.9 16.0 SECRET

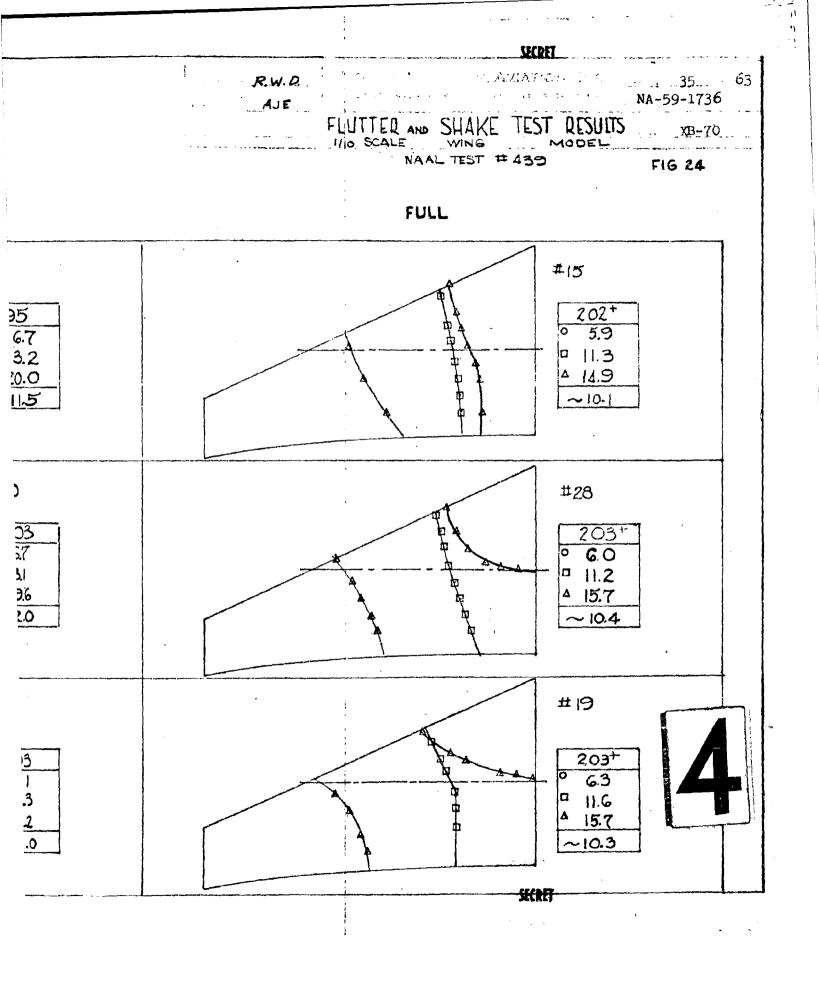


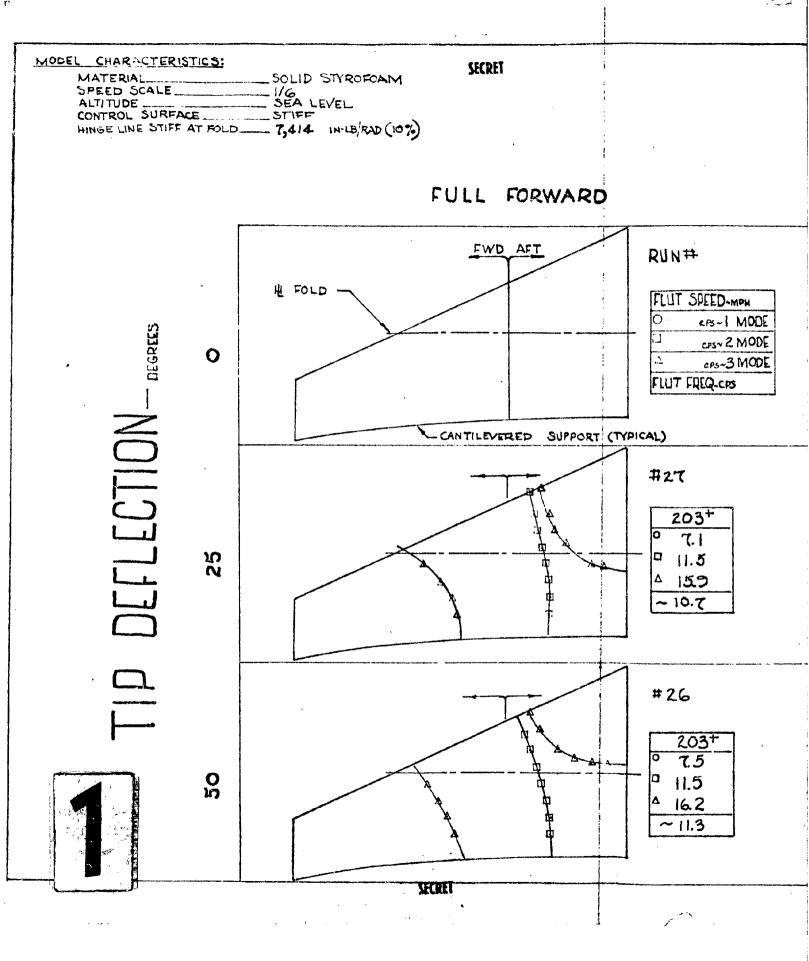
FUEL LOADING

1/4 LEVEL





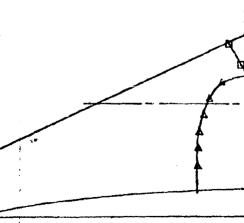




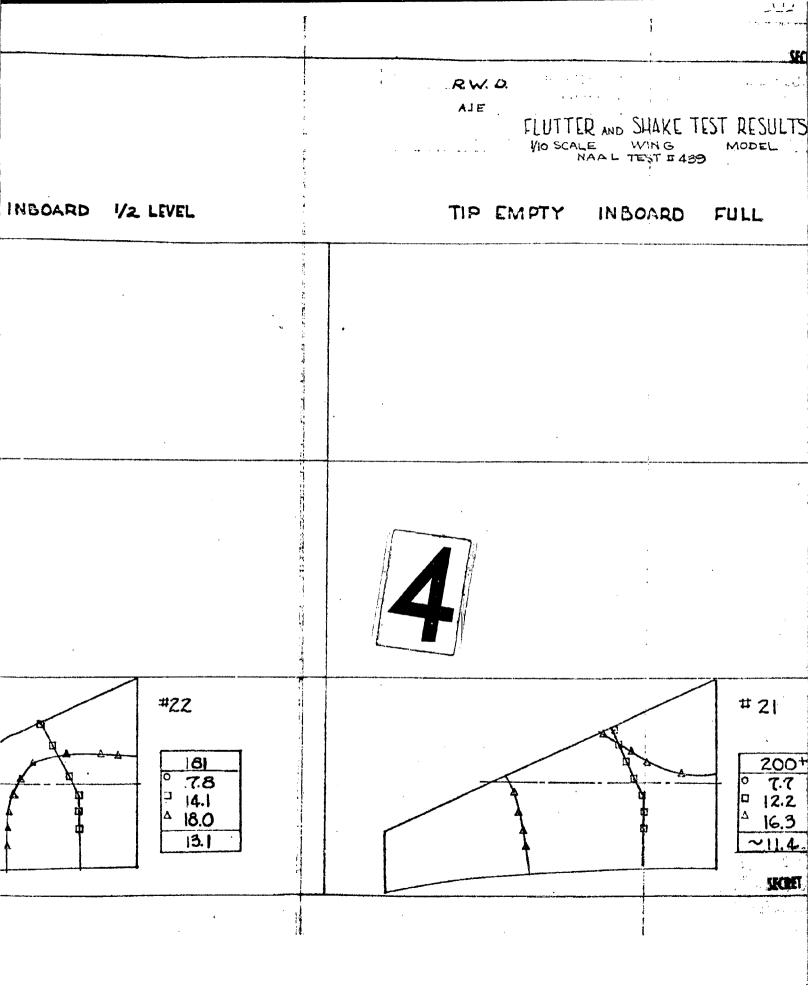
FULL AFT TIP E #*2*9 203 6.2 15.3 20.5 14.1 #25 203+ ° 6.8 ^{II} 15.3 △ 18.2 ~13.3

FUEL LOADING

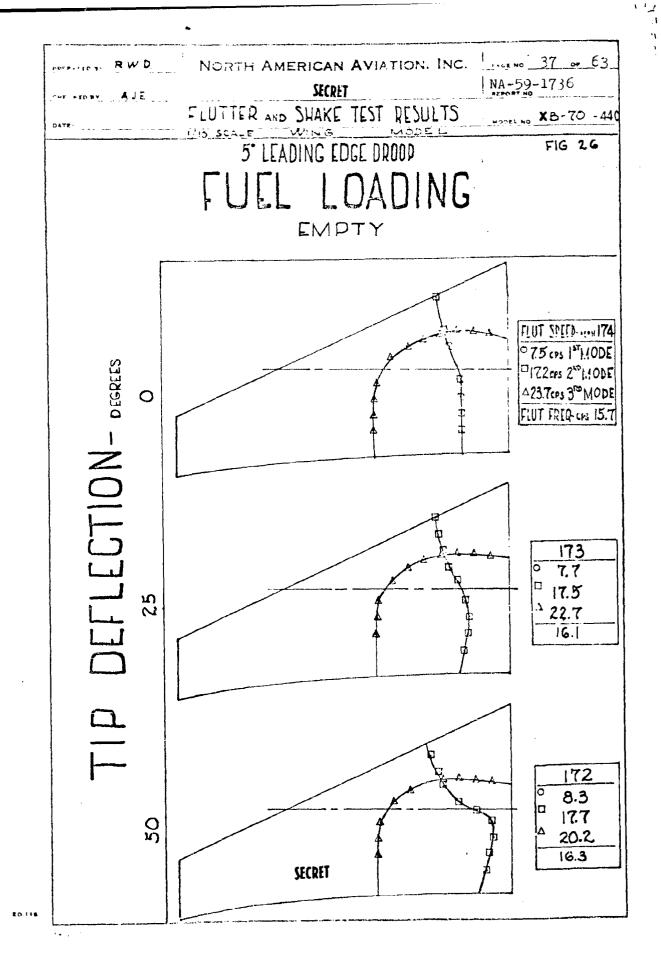
TIP EMPTY INSOARD 1/4 LEVEL TIP EMPTY INDO #23 177 8.0 15.5 18.7 14.5



R.W.D. AJE FLUTTER AND SHAKE T VIO SCALE WING NAAL TEXT # 439 P EMPTY INBOARD 1/2 LEVEL TIP EMPTY INBOARD #22 181 7.8 14.1 18.0 13.1



36 63 . R. W. D. NA-59-17364C AJE FLUTTER AND SHAKE TEST RESULTS VIO SCALE WANG MODEL NAAL TEST # 489 X6-70 FIG 25 TIP EMPTY INBOARD FULL #21 200+ 7.7 □ |2.2 16.3 SICHET



MATERIAL SOLIO STYROFORM

TAGULAR SUMMARY FLUTTER TEST RESULTS

MICOSE FLUTTER SPEED ~ M.P.H.

MINGE LEVEL FUEL LOADING VARIED FUEL TIP LOADING STIFF STIFF

STIFF LEVEL FUEL LOADING VARIED FUEL TIP STIFF

MINGE LEVEL FUEL LOADING VARIED FUEL TIP STIFF

MINGE STIFF STIFF

MINGE LEVEL FUEL LOADING VARIED FUEL TIP STIFF

MICOSE FLUTTER SPEED ~ M.P.H.

MINGE LEVEL FUEL LOADING VARIED FUEL TIP STIFF

MICOSE FLUTTER SPEED ~ M.P.H.

MINGE LEVEL FUEL LOADING VARIED FUEL TIP STIFF

MICOSE FLUTTER SPEED ~ M.P.H.

MINGE STIFF STIFF STIFF

MICOSE FLUTTER SPEED ~ M.P.H.

MINGE LEVEL FUEL LOADING VARIED FUEL TIP STIFF

MICOSE FLUTTER SPEED ~ M.P.H.

MICOSE

الساليات

INGE	LE	1EL	FUEL L	OADII	vs	VARIED		1 [5 /	TIP	Tio	RIV	OSCIL	' K'	KE T SUL	EST TS	FRE
= 55	FULL	3/4	1/2	1/4	51,278	FULL						RECALD NO.	ω ,	Wa CPS	ws ces	() p
30 1				}	175		•			ĺ	11	413	7.7	/ 7 ./	23.7	16.
10				!	175			1				1921	28	17.1	24.6	15,
20				1	173			, ,			/3	1923	7.6	17.0	242	16.
10					172			12		<u> </u>		1924	7.6	17.0	24./	15.
10	7202							مرز		Ì	15	1926	5.9	11.3	14.9	~10
10			195				!	مارا			16	1927	6.7	13.2	20.0	12.
10		:			170				1		17	1928	7.7	17.0	22.8	16
10			1		169		į į			مرا	18	1929	8.1	17.2	19.5	16
;	>203	 !					i			۱,۰	19	1931	6.3	11.6	15.7	~/0
10		1	203				1			,/	20	1932	7.1	13.3	18.2	12
10	7200		1		71P >200						21	1933	7.7	12.2	16.3	~//
10	7,00	<u></u>	11100		181	ļ	1	<u> </u>		, .	22	1934			1	1
10		i		177	177	<u> </u>	i :			J	23	1936	80	15.5	18.7	14
10		∔ !		19/	<u> </u>		1				24	1937	7.6	14.9	18.4	13
10		 I	 	1	 		>203	ļ			25			15.3	1	1
10		<u>:</u> 				7203				1.	26	1939	7.5	115	16.2	~/1
10	<u> </u>	i I	- j	†		>203			L.		27	1941	7.1	11.5	15.9	~10
10	>203	 			 	1	;	†				1942	 	11.2	f	1
10	7.03	!	1		1		203	1			29	1943		15.3	1	T
10		↓ 	203						,		30	1944	1	13.1		1
10	<u> </u>	 	1	193		 		1	1	<u> </u>	31	1945	ļ	14.6	1	· [
10		 		170	 			1			32	1949	 	14.5	 	1
	. 				ADING	EDGE	DRO	SP.	·	L			A			
10					174			1	ļ		33	2021	7.5	17.2	23.7	15
10				 	173		ECRET	L	V		34	2022	7.7		22.7	+
10	1	1	1	1	172	}	į .	1	1	10	35	2023	8.3	17.7	20.2	14

Sec. 1. 4.

PREPARED BY:	R.W.D.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO. 39 OF 6'3	
CHECKED BY:	H.R.S.	SECRET	NA-59-1736 "	
DATE: 11-	30-59		мориц но. ХВ-70	

.15 SCALE SUBSONIC VERTICAL TAIL

Various root support stiffness magnitudes and distributions were investigated using a .15 scale model of the canted hinge configuration of the vertical tail.

The model was constructed of 4.5lbs/ft3 density solid styrofoam whose thickness at any point in the planform simulated full
swale bending stiffness. The mass distribution of the model
similated full scale total mass at sea level conditions. In
some sections near the root, the model was slightly overweight
but the effects on flutter speed should be very small. The
model was built to a .15 geometric scale and a .2 speed scale.

Lateral stiffness of the upper and lower hinges and the actuator point were simulated by small cantilevered beams. These springs were calibrated dynamically by attaching a known mass on the spring and recording the free vibration on an oscillograph to allow accurate determination of the spring constants. Root spring constants simulated were as follows:

LOCATION	MODE	L SCALE -L	65/IN I	TULL SCALE	~ LBS/ IN
Upper Hinge	49 8. 5	236.8 85	5.5 84,083	38,467	14,250
Lower Hinge	986	637.9	164,333	106,317	
Actuator	6 3. 1	19.9	10,517	3,317	

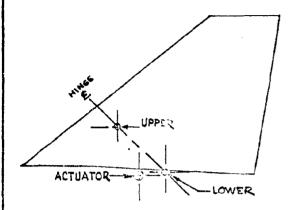
Prior to the actual flutter test of each configuration, a shake test was conducted to determine natural frequencies and node lines of the first three modes. The flutter tests were conducted in the WSC 7 3/4 x 11 foot, low speed, atmospheric wind tunnel at sea level density.

The flutter tests showed that actuator stiffness is relatively unimportant. Decreasing the actuator stiffness improved bending-torsion frequency ratios slightly resulting in a small increase in flutter speed. It further showed that the largest increments in flutter speed were obtained by increasing the stiffness of the upper hinge point. In all configurations tested but one, the flutter frequency fell between the zero air speed frequencies for second bending and first torsion.

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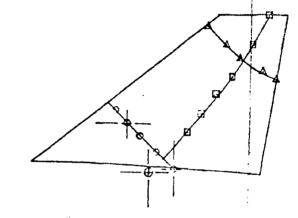
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CHECKED BY:



UPPER LOVER ACTIVIS
FLUTTER STEED-MPH
० । विद्याभाद - ८१५
∆ 2 mp bElionig ~ cps
□ 127 TORSION ~CPS
FLUTTER FREQ- CPS

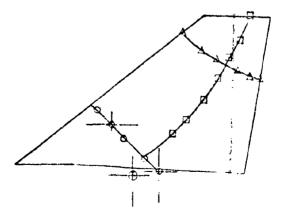
	•	
SPRING	CONSTANT	~ K- LB/IN
UPPER	LOWER	ACTUATOR
236.8	986	63.1
85.5	637.9	19.9



U STIFF	STIFF	STIFF
	165.5	
	3.6	
	24.3	
	34.0	
	25.0	 -

MODEL CHARACTERISTICS:

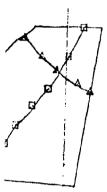
GEOMETRIC SCALE	
MATERIAL	SOLID STYROFDAM
SPEED SCALE	.20
ALTITUDE	SEA LEVEL
HINGE STIFFNESS	VARIES
SUPPORT	HINGES



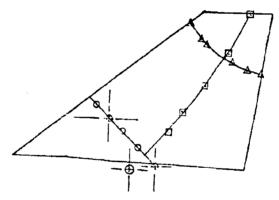
STIFF	FLEX	FLEX
	IGG- 5	
	2.0	
	23.7	
	33.1	
	25.0	

PREPARED BY, R.W.D.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO 40 0, 63
CHECKED BY: J. R.S.	FLUTTER & SECRET	NA-59-1736
DATE: 12-8-58	SHAKE TEST, RESULTS ~ .15 SCALE CANTED HINGE YERTICAL TAIL -44C CONFIG	WODEL NO XB-TO
	NAALWALI	

FIG 28



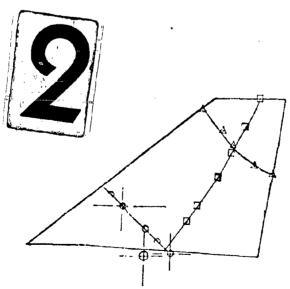
STIFF	STIFF	STIFF
	165.5	
	3.6	
	2 4.3	
	34.0	
	25.0	



STIFF	FLEX	STIFF
	165	·
	3.6	
	24.2	
_	33,2	
	24.5	



3715 F	FLEX	FLEX
	166.5	
	2.0	
	23.7	
1	33.1	
	250	



FLEX	FLEX	FLEX
<u> </u>	133	
	2.0	
	23.7	
	26.1	
	21.9	

SECRET

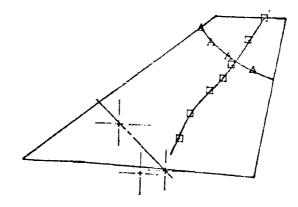
"HERRICHORY RWD	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION	i. INC.	PAGE NO 41 OF 65	3
CHECKED BY: A J.E	SECRET		NA-59-1736	
	The same of the sa		REPORT NO.	
DATE	FLUTTER AND SHAKE TEST RESULTS 15 DOALE CANTID HINGE VERTICAL TAIL NAA-4 400	OF THE	400FL No XB-70	

F16 29

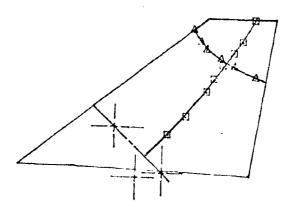
MODEL CHARACTERISTICS:

GEDWETRIC SCALE	SOUTH STYPHIAMA
ALTITUDE	.20 SEA LEVEL
Support	VARIES

ĺ	CONSTANT	~ K- LB/IN
UPPER	LOWER.	ACTUATOR
236.9	⁹ 86	63.1
85.5	637.9	19.9
493.5		



EXTRA STIFF STIFF	STIFF
3.7	
24.7 36.1	
26.1	



EXTRA STIFF FLEX	STIFF
178	
3.7	
247	į
35.7	
25.3	

SECRET

Mercal Sal

PREPARED BY H.K.A.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO. 42 OF 63
CHECKED BY: J.R.S.	<u>VCPE</u>	NA-59-1736 REPORT NO.
DATE: 11-30-59		MODEL NO. XB-70

.06 SCALE STIFF WING WITH FLEXIBLE ELEVONS AND .20 SCALE STIFF CANARD WITH FLEXIBLE FLAPS

The purpose of these models was to check required elevon and flap rotational frequencies to prevent single-degree control surface rotational flutter at low supersonic speeds. The tests were conducted in TWT on 2 February 1959 through 4 February 1959 for 48.2 test hours for the elevons and on 4 February 1959 through 8 February 1959 for 34.0 test hours for the flaps.

On the basis of two-dimensional supersonic linearized oscillatory aerodynamic theory it can be shown that singe-degree supersonic control surface rotation flutter is independent of the percent chord location of the hinge line. This leads to a theoretical flutter boundary in a plot of $\frac{\checkmark}{C\omega}$ versus Mach number which is applicable to

all hinged control surfaces in two-dimensional linearized flow. Figure 30 shows this boundary and some experimental flutter points obtained in flight tests. Since the theory indicates that instability occurs when the flutter frequency is below a pertain critical value (depending somewhat on the Mach number) it can be seen that this type of flutter becomes more critical as the altitude is increased as a result of decreased flutter frequencies due to decreased aerodynamic stiffness.

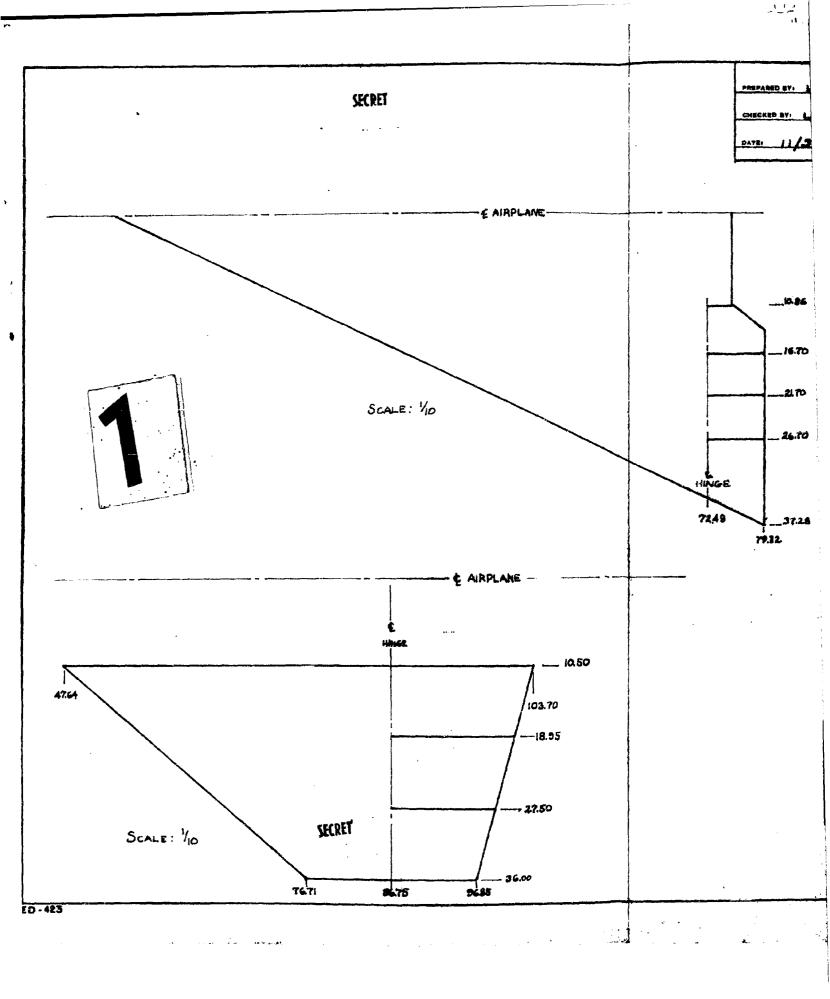
Test conditions were selected in accordance with the theoretical predictions in that the control surface mass ratio was chosen so that the tunnel density range corresponded to an area in the flight envelope extending downward from the upper boundary over the range of Mach numbers from 1.0 to 1.5 and hinge flexures were tuned to provide several rotational frequencies ranging downward from the theoretical requirement. Conditions covered are shown in Figures 31 and 32,

Flutter was not obtained for any stiffness value tested even though the most flexible configuration should have had a flutter frequency approximately equal to 40% of the

PREPARED BY, H.K.A.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION. INC.	PAGE NO. 43 OF 63
CHECKED BY, J.R.S.	SECRET	NA-59-1736
DATE: 11-30-59		MODEL NO. XB-70

theoretically required value for neutral stability on the basis of a detailed flutter analysis for the elevons, and an even lower percentage for the flaps. These results are not considered conclusive in view of the instabilities obtained in actual flight tests of earlier airplanes. This discrepancy between model and full scale test results may be due to relatively low model Reynolds numbers, shocks reflected from the porous walls of the test section or even to the possibility that the full scale phenomenon may have been transonic buzz dependent on shock and boundary layer conditions. Regardless of the explanation, B-70 elevons and flaps will continue to be designed to the theoretically required stiffness since no weight penalty is involved for reasonable configurations and a fairly high level of stiffness is required to prevent coupled flutter involving the control surfaces.

ASBANENE TRACING PAPER: K. & E. CO., N. Y. REG.U S PAT DIF.



PREPARED BY:	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO. 47 0163
CHECKED BY: URS	SECRET	REPORT NO. NA - 59
DATE: 11/30/59		1736 HODEL NO. XB - 70
11/25/11/2		HUNE NO. AB- 72

SUMMARY OF MODEL DATA .06 WING WITH FLEXIBLE ELEVONS .20 CANARD WITH FLEXIBLE FLAPS

10.86

.16.70

21.70

26.70

79.12

HINGE

72.48

150

ELEVONS

LOCATION	INERTIA A	BOUT HE SEC2	ZERO A		ROTATION PR	FREQ.
	MODEL	REQ'D	STIFF	MED	FLEX	AEQ'D
INBOARD	.00943	.00926	206	139	84	267
CENTER	.01236	.01245	205	145	84	267
OUTBOARD	.01202	.01245	200	136	85	267

FIG. 33

FLAPS

LOCATION	INERTIA I	BOUT HE SEC 2 REQ'D	ZERO AIR SPEED POTATION FREQ CF	
INBOARD	.584-	.513	26	115.0
CENTER	.496	.320	30	135.4
OUTBOARD	.289	.292	37	161.2

PREPARED BY: R.W.D.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO. 48 OF 63 NA-59-1736
CHECKED BY: J.R.S.	.06 SCALE LOW SPEED	NA-33-1130
DAYE: 11-30-59	COMPLETS MODEL	MODEL NO. XB-70

COMPLETE MODEL TEST

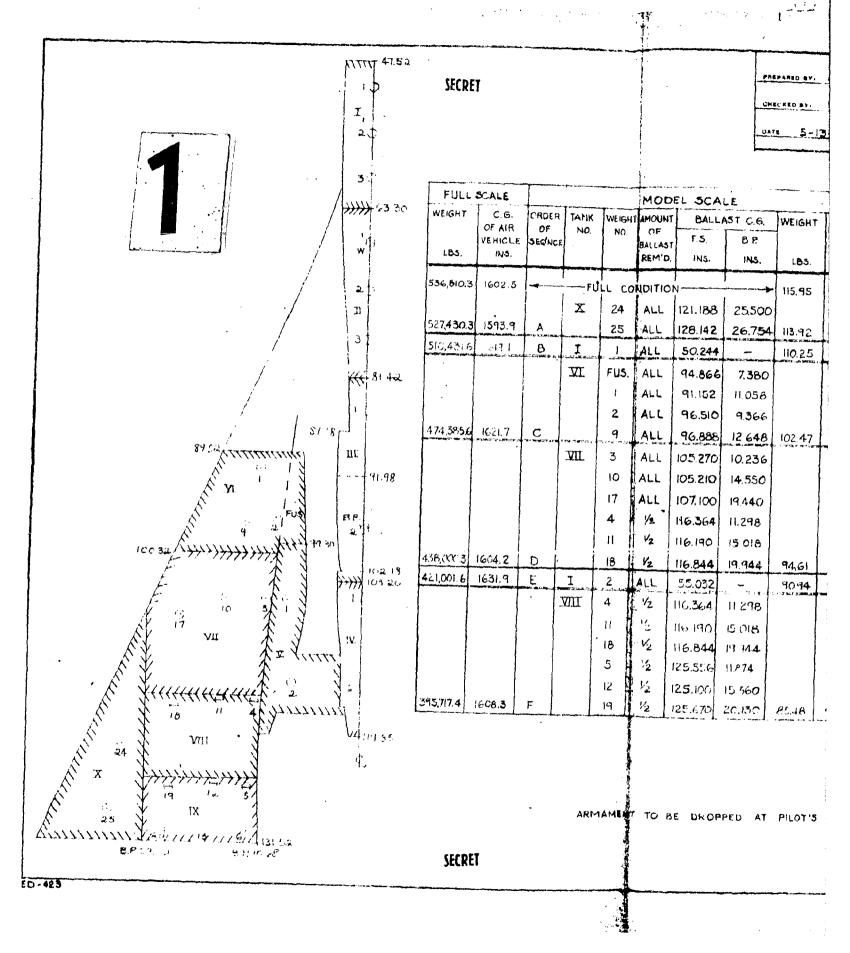
Flutter trends were established by means of thirteen runs of the B-70 complete airplane configuration with variations in fuel loading and tip deflection about the 79% semi-span fold line.

The model was constructed of styrofoam and isowood. The wings were made of solid styrofoam with the thickness at any point in the planform scaled to simulate full scale bending stiffness. The fuselage was constructed of styrofoam and isowood; isowood was used as a stiffener in areas where styrofoam alone would become to thick to maintain the goemetric shape. The vertical tail did not simulate stiffness but was of the correct geometric shape. The complete airplane model was constructed to a .06 geometric scale and a 1/6 speed scale.

These tests were conducted in the WSC $7 \frac{3}{4} \times 11$ foot low speed atmospheric wind tunnel at sea level density.

A shake test was conducted to determine natural frequencies and node line locations of the first four or five symmetric and anti-symmetric modes before flutter testing the configurations. Due to the static divergence tendency induced by the suspension system, the horizontal stabilizer was removed and replaced with an equivalent weight. In cases where flutter was obtained, the flutter frequency fell near the zero air speed frequencies for fuselage vertical bending or wing bending indicating the importance of these modes in determing the flutter speeds.

These tests were conducted on the -440 configuration. Subsequent to these tests the -70A configuration has evolved with a shortened and stiffer forward fuselage.



PREPARED BY: AJE	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION INC.	-AGE NO. 49 or 63
CHECKED BY:	ORDER OF FUEL SEQUENCING	NA-59-1736
DATE 5-13-59	.06 NAAL COMPLETE MODEL	MODEL NO. X8-70
	(REVISION OF DATA RELEASED 2-5-59)	

		MODE	L SCAL	 .E			FULL S	CALE	T :			MODE	L SCAL	Ē		
TATIK	WEIGHT		BALLA	5 f C.G.	WEIGHT	C.G.	WEIGHT	C.G.	ORDER		WEIGHT				WEIGHT	c.6.
NO.		OF BALLAST REM'D.	F.S.	BP.		OF AIR		OF AIR	SEONCE	NO.	NO.	OF BALLAST		B. P.		OF AIR VEHICLE
 		KEM D.	/NS.	INS.	LBS.	INS.	LB5.	INS.			-	REM'D.	INS.	INS.	LB5.	INO.
FU	LL CO	UDITION	\ 	····	115,95	96.15	378,718.7	1635.7	g	I	3	ALL	59.820		81.80	98.14
X	24	ALL	121.188	25.500						IX.	5	1/2	125,556	H 874		
	25	ALL	128.142	26.754	113.92	95.64			:		12	1/2	125,100	15,360		
I Touris and	1	ALL	50.244		110.25	97.15			,	i i	13	1/2	125 670	30:130		
NI.	FUS.	ALL	94.866	7.380							6	ALL	130,296	11.880		
	1	ALL	91.152	11.058		-				į	13	ALL	130, 296	15.414.		
	2	ALL	96.510	9.366			363 , 1 26.0	1615.5			20	ALL	1 <u>30,260</u>	4C.178	78.50	96.93
in the second	9	ALL	96.888	12 648	102.47	97.30	348,5067	1637.0	1	II		ALL	66.810		75.28	98 22
YIY.	3	ALL	105 270	10.236						\(\mathbb{Z} \)	1	ALL	105,300	6.040		
	10	ALL	105.210	14.550			312,7017	1610.6	, y, _	r anderson	1000000000	ALL	114.240	7.416	67.55	96.64
	17	ALL	107.100	19,440						II	2	ALL	72 048			
	4	1/2	116.364	11.298							3	ALL.	77.286			
	- 11	1/2	116.190	15.018						M	ı	ALL	104.382	-	}	
_	18	1/2	116.844	19.944	9461	96.25	247 347.1	1623,2	ķ,		2	ALL	114.142		53 43	97, 34
I	2	ALL.	55.032	-	9094	97.12	222,964.1	1623.8	L	P.B		ALL	47.080	LANCE WE WILL DO	46 16	97.43
MIL	4	1/2	116.364	11298						ш	1	ALL.	<u>ξ</u> ε: 17ς,	-		
	11	1/2	ારુ ાવત	മ രൂ							2	ALI	97.444			
	18	· 1/2	116.844	19 144						WATER		ALL	66,900			
	5	1/2	125.556	11274			137,161.1	1638.7		· E1	MPTY (CONDIT	10N		42.59	98.32
	12	1/2	125,100	15 560					·				1			1
	19	1/2	125,670	20.350	85,48	୩୫.୭୯								•		
		<u> </u>	t						•	•		···				

ARMAMENT TO BE DROPPED AT PILOT'S DISCRETION

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PRIPARED BY R. W. D.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO. 50 0, 63
CHECKED BY J.R.S.	SECRET	NA-59-1736
11-30-09		XB-70

COMPLETE MODEL-TEST RESULTS

FIG 35

NAAL TEST 443

RUN	RUN CONFIGURATION HUMBRICITE									SHAKE TEST FREQUENCIES ~ CPS								
No	FUEL TIP DEFL.				Y::	Litti.	1	SYMMETRIC					AH	T1-S	YMI	ETR	ilC.	
1	LOADING CONDITION	1	50	YES	Ľο	TREO Crs	PHASE	ţt'	t.	ť	t'	Ļ	ť	£	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	ţ.	fs	
10				1				¥										
2 **). - -														
	EMPTY	سما		1		5.6	SYM	6.3	12.0	14.1	21.4	28.7	6.0	13.5	20.7	25.5		
4"						•												
5	SEQ L - H ₂ O	~			مرا	-12.5 -:	SYM	5.5	11.8	13.8	20.0	26.9	59	12.9	203	24.7		
6	SEQ A (FULL)	10		14.1		8.9	SYM	3.6	25	11.1	14.6	20.5	14.4	8.9	17.3	18.3	_	
7	SEQB	b ~			1			4.7	2.3	11.3	150	21.0	4.4	9.1	185	19.5	21.5	
8	SEQ D	1/			10			1.9	9.2	11.3	16.0	21.5	4.4	9.7	10.7	19.6	2 <i>2</i> .3	
9	೯೬೮ ೯	1	Ì		10	i		4.9	9.5	11.9	17.2	22.7	4.5	11.6	18.9	205	23.1	
10	SEQG	~			V			50	0.0	124	19.2	24.9	4.7	12.1	19.5	21.8	23.5	
11	FED KARLETAL	~						5.2	11.7	12.7	27.3	25.6	5.2	12.7	20.6	24.8		
12	EMPTY		سا	14/		~٤.3	SYM	c.3	12.9	14.1	21.5	SO.B	6.4	13,5	204	273		
13	SEQ A		レ゛): }i	1			4.7	8.7	10.3	15.1	21.0	44	9.0	16.4	17.5	_	
144	ENPTY	مسيا		75	1.0	7.3.77 2.15	5414	7	12.2	15.6	22.3	27.8	_		_	_		
11.5	EMPIY	مسا		MA.	1111	1,5	SYM	6.6	12.2	15.2	22.9	27.4	-					
16	SERA	تمسا		2		9.4-	SYM	40	03	10.4	15.6				-			

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20 11

THESE RUNS WERE MADE TO ORIENT THE MODEL, NO TEST DATA OBTAINED. SUBSEQUENT RUNS WERE MADE WITH NO HORIZONTAL STABILIZER.

STIFFNESS INCHEASED 100%-150% FROM ANTENNA TO REAR.

^{**} PSTIFFHELS 1/2 OF ROH PIA FROM ANTENNA TO REAR.

⁴³⁴⁸ STIFFHESS SAME AS RUNAIS

PREPARED BY: H.K.A.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION. INC.	NA=59=1736
DATE: 11-30-59		MODEL NO. XB-70

,1

.10 SCALE TRANSONIC WING

This model simulated the -44 C configuration. Three identical cantilever models were constructed with 0° tip deflection.

The stiffness of the wings was scaled to simulate a Mach number of 1.05 at sea level, with the stiffness reduced by a factor 1/1.32, so that in the event flutter occurred at conditions corresponding to the flight boundary, the required margin would be demonstrated at the correct mass ratio.

The models were constructed of a styrofoam core covered with aluminum skins of various thicknesses, consistent with full scale construction. The joints of the skins were overlapped and secured with glue. Subsequent tests of this glue showed it to be flexible which was indicated by the shake test frequencies being too low by 23%.

This test was conducted at TWT on 3/2/59 through 3/3/59 for seven test hours.

The purpose of the test was to determine the variation of flutter characteristics with Mach number in the transonic region. Flutter was not obtained and large margins were demonstrated.

PREPARED BY	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO 52 pr 63
CHECKED BY: J.R.S.	10 SCALE TRANSONIC	NA-59-1736
DAYE: 11/1:/59	WING SECDET	HODEL NO. X B - 70

. FIG. 36

440 CONFIGURATION

MODEL SCALE

MATERIAL

SUPPORT

HINGE STIFFINESS

FUEL LUADING

TIP DEFLECTION

.10

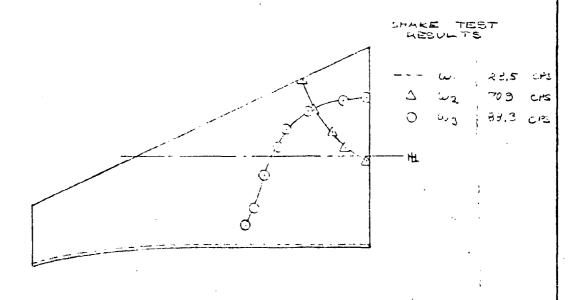
STYPOFUAM CORE

CANTILEVER FLCOR

G7544 IN-18/RAD

EMPTY

00



NUMBERS TESTED : NOMINAL MACH

. 95

1.05

1,10

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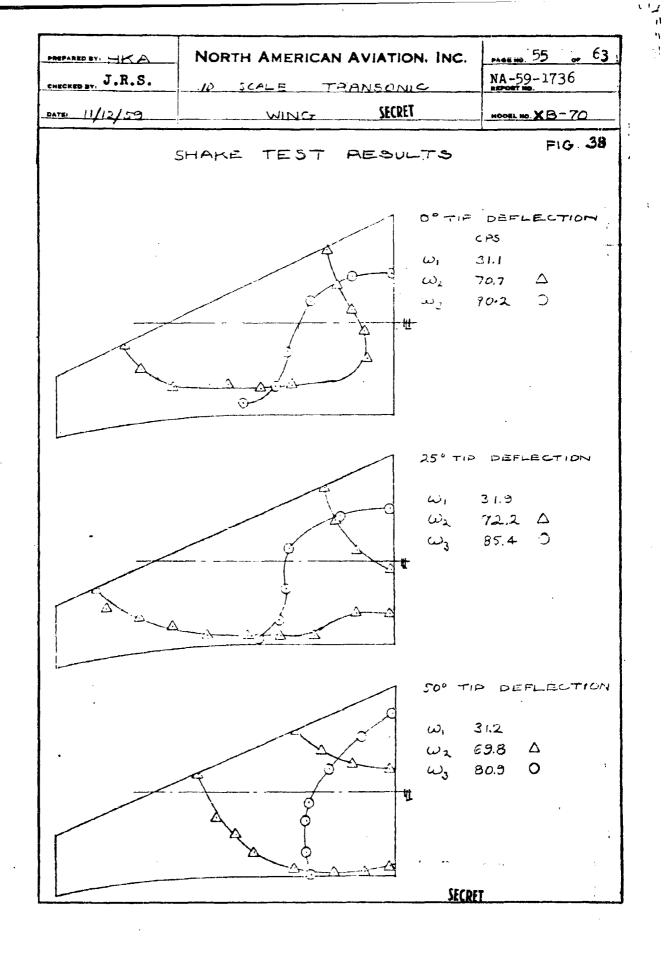
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PREPARED BY. H.K.A.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO. 54 ap 63
CHECKED BY: H.R.S:	SECRET	NA-59-1736-
DAYE: 11-30-59		XB-70

.10 SCALE TRANSONIC WING

These models are the same as the previous .10 scale transonic wings except as modified to incorporate 25° and 50° wing tip deflection. The purpose of the tests was to investigate the effect of wing tip deflection on flutter speeds at a low supersonic Mach number. Tests were conducted at M = 1.10 with variable tunnel density in TWT on 4/21/59 through 4/23/59 for 33 test hours. Static air loads destroyed the model with 50° tip deflection and flutter was not encountered for either the 0° or 25° tip deflection models. From indications of the approach to flutter for 0° deflection it may be concluded that 25° deflection causes no appreciable reduction in flutter speed. Very large margins were demonstrated.

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PREPARED BY: H. K.A.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.	PAGE NO. 57 of 63 NA-59-1736 REPORT NO.
DAVE: 11-30-59		MODEL NO. XB-70

.20 SCALE TRANSONIC VERTICAL TAIL

Three identical models of the vertical tail were constructed simulating the -44C configuration including root flexibility.

The model was constructed of a styrofoam core with aluminum skins, the same type of construction as was used for the .10 scale transonic wings. Comparison of shake test results and other vertical stabilizer models has indicated that these models were too flexible, i.e., the frequencies were lower than required by design model factors by approximately 14-1/2 per cent as a result of excessive glue joint flexibility. Since mass parameters were correct, this lower stiffness level still provides full usable data.

Six flutter points were obtained during the test. As observed with high speed motion picture photography, the flutter mode was first bending-first torsion with a large torsion component.

The shapes of the flutter boundary curve and the T.W.T. operation characteristic curve led to flutter at several points during a blow. The changing tunnel conditions removed the model from a flutter range before model damage occurred. The maximum density flutter point obtained in each case then caused model damage.

The test was conducted in TWT from 3/4/59 through 3/3/59 for 30 test hours.

From this test it was concluded that, for the configuration tested, an increase of 10% in torsion stiffness would be required in the midspan region in order to provide the required margin of safety.

PREPARED BY: R.W.D.	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION. INC. SECRET .20 SCALE LOW SPEED	PAGE NO. 60 of 63 NA-59-1736 REPORT NO.
DATE: 11-30-59	HORIZONTAL STABILIZER	MODEL NO. XB-70

11

HORIZONTAL STABILIZER

Flutter trends were established by means of a total of twenty-four runs of the B-70 horizontal stabilizer with variation in pitch and yaw stiffness, flap locked and unlocked, and angle of incidence.

The 1/5 geometric scale model with a 1/6 velocity scale, was constructed of solid styrofoam with the thickness at any point in the planform scaled to simulate full scale bending stiffness. The flap was free to rotate about its hinge line hinges which were constructed so that the flap could be locked in position also. Flap actuator stiffness was simulated by a pair of springs attached to a wheel-type ring at the end of a cylindrical tube. The model mass simulated full scale mass data.

Pitch stiffness and yaw stiffness was simulated by small cantilevered beam springs. The springs were calibrated dynamically by attaching a known mass on the spring and recording the free vibration on an oscillograph record for each length of spring.

A shake test was conducted to determine natural frequencies and node lines of the first four symmetric and anti-symmetric modes prior to the actual flutter test of each configuration. These tests were conducted in the WSC γ 3/4 x 11 foot low speed atmospheric wind tunnel at sea level density.

These tests demonstrated adequate margin for all configurations except those including unlocked flaps and indicated that further study was required to optimize the design for adequate margin with respect to the 300 KIAS limit speed for the flaps unlocked case.

B-70 HORIZONTAL STABIL NAAL TEST 445

MODEL CHARACTERISTIC

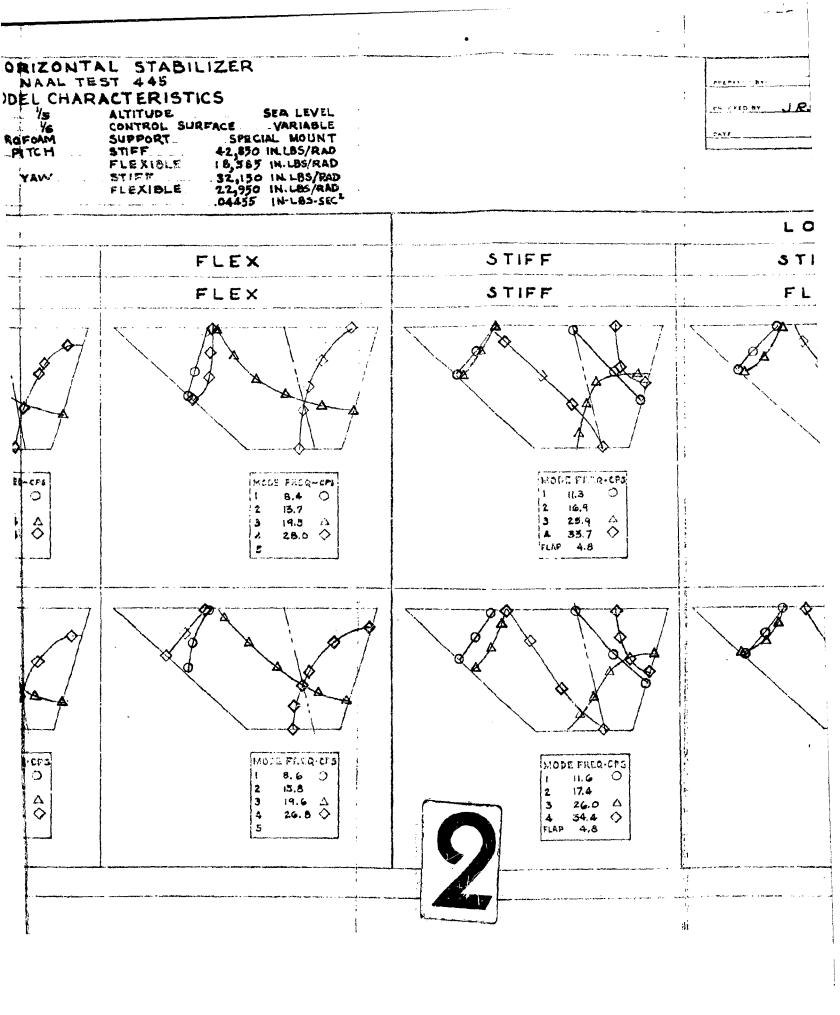
GEOMETRIC SCALE ... SPEED SCALE___ MATERIAL SOLID STYROFOAM SPRING CONSTANTS PITCH PITCH

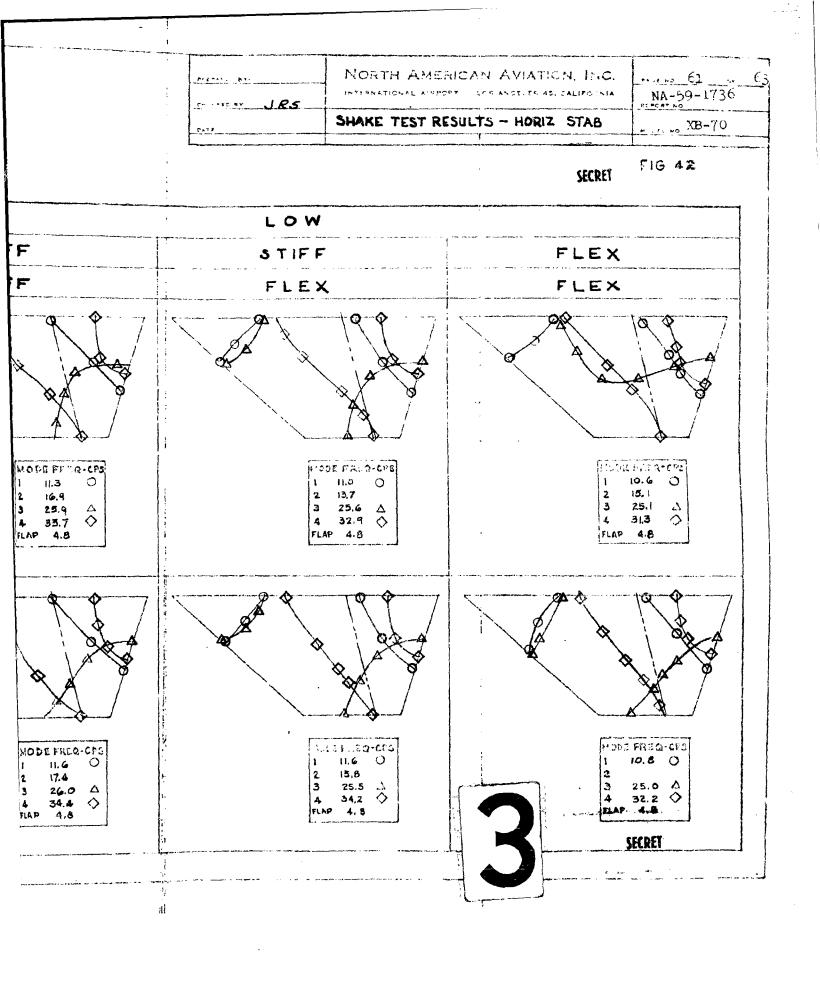
ALTITUDE. CONTROL SUR SUPPORT STIFF.

YAW.

FLEXIBLE STIFF. FLEXIBLE

		FLAP INERTIA ABOUT HE	FLEXIBLE
FLAP RESTRAINT		LOCKED	
PITCH STIFFNESS	STIFF	STIFF	F
YAW STIFFNESS	STIFF	FLEX	F
SYMMETRIC MODES		A A A	
	Mode Freq-crs 1 9.5 ○ 2 15.3 3 20.2 △ 4 29.2 ◇ 5	14002 FREG-CPS 1 4.2	
ANTI- Symmetric Modeb		A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	
	HOEE FREQ-CPS 1 9.7 ○ 2 16.8 △ 3 19.7 △ 4 27.6 ◇ 5	MCDE FREE - CPS 9.5 0 2 15.6 0 3 20.5 △ 4 27.6 ◇ 5	





..., **62** ., 63 ; NA-59-1736

H.R.S.

11-30-59

FILL STAN MODEL OF CANARID

XB-70

FIG 43

WAXING IN SPEED AND FLUTTER FREQ.

FL	4 D	<u></u>	7 C	W-I	,	:	514		FF	2 = 5	
ANG	÷ = , *		C' I	?° 1	د . ن	C°	30	ا ہے۔ ا جی	ا °ن	3°	G°
) <u> </u>	1922 1°	72.			<u> </u>	_58.5	77	CR !	て[ic,改]	73.5 10.57
(O) 1	MED	# [L.								1	
F	FLEX	*10:									
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Z C - C	MED	Vest Mru Fe			* *	and the state of the					
	FLEX	TVUIT			4% m val er ak				East No. 60 No. 10	سد براس	~
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В	MED	MA HIA Sp									.
F	F- & ?	1	30	145		60	30	51.5	57	59	62
		155 -			 	10.00	10.08	10.19	9,48	9.47	9.64

ETO FORZONITAL STABILIZER NAAL TEST NO. 445

ML version

" "ODE COMPACTERSTICS

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RUN 20:	!	rch Rin	9	1	YAW			FLA	P	IN	CIDE	NCE	OSCIL. REC.	MAX SPEED	FLU	TTE,	FLUTTER MOTION	
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4		J	· V			8		✓				V	2609	61.5	V			
5			V			✓			1			V	2610	62	√	1		
6	!		1		L	V			V		V		2611	59	1	<u> </u>		
7			1		!	✓	<u></u>		V	✓			2612	57	V	1		₩
8			V	L		Y	V	ļ		V		<u> </u>	2614	160		MATO		8.4
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MORTH AMERICAN AVIATION INC. NAME OF A STATE OF THE
F16 44

TALEVEL TO VALABLE PECIAL MOUNT

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